

ADVERSE REPORT
ON MR. WARREN
IS VOTED 9 TO 7Judiciary Committee So De-
cides—Borah Says Con-
firmation Chances SlightRESOLUTION READ
BY SENATOR WALSHLegality of President's Action
Is Questioned by Oppo-
sition Faction

WASHINGTON, March 13.—An adverse report on the nomination of Charles B. Warren to be Attorney General was ordered today by the Senate Judiciary committee. The vote was 9 to 7. Twice previously the nomination had commanded a majority in the same committee. All of the Democrats and Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and George W. Norris of Nebraska, Republicans, voted today against a favorable report. The vote of Senator Borah was cast by proxy, the Idaho Senator being at the time at the White House where he had been summoned by President Coolidge.

Despite the President's decision to call some of the Republican opponents of confirmation both in conference and make a personal appeal to them, many of the party regulars saw little hope of favorable action on the nomination which once has been rejected. Senator Borah told Mr. Coolidge frankly he saw no chance of confirmation.

How the Committee Voted

The committee vote today was as follows:
For a favorable report: Cummins, Iowa; Ernst, Kentucky; Spencer, Missouri; McNair, Colorado; Harrell, Oklahoma; Deneen, Illinois; and Gillett, Massachusetts, all Republicans.
Against a favorable report: Borah, Idaho; Norris, Nebraska; Republicans; Overman, North Carolina; Reed, Missouri; Ashurst, Arizona; Walsh, Missouri; Caraway, Arkansas; King, Utah, and Neely, West Virginia, Democrats.

Senator Overman previously had voted for confirmation both in the committee and in the Senate.

The constitutional right of the President to resubmit the nomination was questioned by Senators Reed and Walsh, and most of the committee session, lasting an hour and a half, was devoted to argument on that point.

The question was not brought to a vote, as Senators wanted additional time to consider it. Mr. Cummins took the position that the President was fully within his rights.

The Walsh Resolution

Senator Thomas J. Walsh offered this resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee:

(1) The President of the United States is without constitutional right or authority to submit to the Senate a nomination for public office theretofore at the same session rejected by the Senate.

(2) The rules of the Senate as well as fundamental principles of parliamentary law forbid the consideration by the Senate of a nomination so resubmitted.

Whether this same proposal will be offered by Senator Walsh in the Senate has not been determined. Neither side expects a prolonged fight and a vote may be reached tomorrow.

ASK STATE CONTROL OF MINES

PARIS, March 13.—A deputy, M. Duranton, together with other members of the Chamber of Deputies, has introduced a bill for the nationalization of all mines, whether subject to concessions or not, and all mineral or fossil substance above and under the ground in France and its colonies. The bill would also create a national office for the exploitation of existing mines and the opening of new ones.

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Economy in England
Producing ResultsSpecial from Monitor Bureau
New York, March 13

GREAT BRITAIN is continuing to pursue a policy of strenuous economy in order to place trade and financial conditions on as satisfactory a basis as exists prior to the war and her efforts are meeting with good results, according to H. P. Alton, foreign representative of Barclays Bank, Limited, of London, who returned to New York early this week after an absence of several months in England and on the Continent.

With reference to the exchange situation, Mr. Alton limited his comment to the statement that the restoration of sterling to gold parity within a year or so might reasonably be anticipated if the current rate of improvement in British conditions is maintained.

SCHOOL COURSE
IN THRIFT URGEDBankers Optimistic Over
Savings Business Future
—Problems Discussed

Guy L. Terhune of the East New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn, urged that prescribed courses in thrift and saving be included in the curriculum of the public schools. In his address before the Eastern Savings Conference, at the Hotel Somerset today.

He asserted that the prosperity and contentment of the people of the country is reflected more by the number of bank depositors than the total of the deposits.

The school curriculum may seem to be crowded now," he said, "but few things are more fundamental to individual happiness and national progress than the habit of thrift. To teach the value of thrift, indeed, the necessity of thrift, cannot be started too soon, for once started is easily extended. The schools should be the basic ground on which to cultivate the habit of thrift in an organized way."

Clean Advertising

The conference, opening yesterday, was attended today by several hundred representatives of banks doing savings business in states east of Ohio and north of South Carolina.

E. H. Kittredge of Hornblower & Weeks, Boston, president of the Financial Advertisers Association, who opened this morning's session with a discussion of "The Job of the Financial Advertiser," said that it had been his experience of 15 years that reliable newspaper advertising was an effective medium in the financial field. He urged that the advertising always be fair, dignified, accurate and never misleading, declaring that "economic ignorance and financial malpractice were the greatest foes of business goodwill and prosperity."

Negative advertising which recommends saving for some future emergency was especially criticized by Alvin P. Howard of New Orleans, La., president of the savings bank division of the American Bankers' Association, which is conducting the present conference, over which he is presiding.

Mr. Terhune further outlined different systems of school and industrial savings by which the school authorities and employers assisted in co-operating with the banks and employees in making saving convenient. He said that such work was not only sound and profitable advertising for the banks, but filled a need in community life which the banks should be obliged to fill. To make saving convenient for everybody is the real problem, he said.

Other speakers of the morning included Charles Weir of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, on "Direct by Mail Advertising," and Mary B. Reeves of the Philadelphia Savings Association on "Service Department."

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Mr. Knox expressed the belief that it would be only a matter of a short time before the English pound sterling gets back to \$4.867, where, he trusted, it would remain. He had words of high praise for President Coolidge in his policy for practical economy, and declared that that was one issue, non-partisan and non-political, which was closest to the people.

Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts, another speaker, urged greater co-operation between the banks that they may better promote their own welfare and public good at the same time. He pointed out that approximately one-third of the people of the United States were depositors in savings banks. William L. Adam of Pittsfield, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, presided.

Real Estate Viewpoint

Addressing the afternoon session yesterday on real estate appraising, W. Franklin Burnham, retiring president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, commended the municipal legislation establishing systematized zoning and other similar

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Boy Scouts Gather
to Break RecordsRally in Madison Square Garden
Scheduled to Be Biggest
Ever Held in U. S.Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, March 13

NEW YORK, March 13.—Madison Square Garden will be the setting tomorrow for the largest Boy Scout rally ever held in the United States. The five boroughs of Greater New York will be represented by about 23,000 Scouts who have gathered to set new records for championship in signaling, bugling, and various camp activities such as making fire by friction, knot tying, water boiling and patrol signal tower building.

The high record set by Manhattan champions in two of these events will be challenged by the other boroughs. In signaling by Morse code, Troop 517 of Manhattan has distinguished itself by accomplishing 150 letters in 5 minutes, 42-2-5 seconds. This and the unsurpassed record made by Scout Archibald Dempsey of Troop 541, for tying nine standard knots in 19 seconds will furnish a zest for competition. Demonstrations in marching, staff drilling, camp building and band playing will be included.

The Spanish gunboat Bonifaz later intervened, opening fire on the shore.

Coolidge and German Envoy
Seek to Weld Peace BondsBARON AGO VON MALTZAN
German Ambassador to United StatesBIG RESTAURANT
UNDER PADLOCKSaves State Cost of Trial So
Mr. Buckner Closes It
for One Month OnlySpecial from Monitor Bureau
New York, March 13

NEW YORK, March 13.—Leniency on the part of Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, in consenting to the padlocking of Mouquin's, one of the oldest restaurants in New York, for a period of only one month beginning April 1, instead of one year as a "public nuisance" for violation of the Volstead Law, as a reward for saving the government the expense of a court trial, was expected today to cause a rush of penitent dry law breakers to the federal prosecutor's office in the hope of similar light punishment.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Buckner, Judge Augustus N. Hand approved the settlement of the Mouquin case and issued the decree. Under the law the restaurant could have been closed for 12 months.

Explains His Stand

"I feel that those involved in padlocking proceedings who prompt surrender and save the time of our overworked courts and submit themselves to padlocking and personal injunctions are entitled to the utmost leniency consistent with law enforcement," explained Mr. Buckner.

"Mouquin's does an extensive business and employs more than 150 men, whose salaries must be paid, I assume, for the month during which the restaurant will be closed."

"All officers and employees of the restaurant will be forever enjoined from selling or keeping liquor anywhere in my jurisdiction. The first violation of this injunction will make them liable to arrest for contempt of court and a jail sentence without a jury trial."

Closing of Mouquin's for even so brief a period as 30 days means more than would appear to the uninformed observer, it is explained.

One Contest Assured

It was at Mouquin's that Mr. Buckner said his agents bought champagne and saw open selling of liquor with champagne coolers at nearly every table. At the Federal Building it was freely prophesied that the course taken by Mouquin's would probably be followed by others.

One exception appeared in the case of Otto Baumgarten, proprietor of a restaurant in East Forty-Eighth Street, who announced that he would wage a legal battle when Mr. Buckner's padlock proceedings against his place came on for trial. The Crillon restaurant on the same street was among the 14 restaurants, clubs and cabarets accused of illicit liquor selling.

BRITISH STATESMEN HONORED

LEEDS, England, March 13.—The freedom of the city was conferred today on Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, and the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, former Prime Minister.

Daylight Saving Bill
Progresses in Britain

London, March 13

THE House of Commons today passed the second reading of the bill providing for daylight saving as a permanent institution, 289 to 63. The bill is designed to secure agreement in as many countries as possible on the summer-time period.

It provides that summer time shall begin the first Sunday in April and continue until the first Sunday in October, with the provision that the period begin a week earlier if Easter intervenes. Similar measures are being taken in France and Belgium.

RIFFIANS FIRE
ON BRITISH SHIP

GIBRALTAR, March 13 (AP).—Riff tribesmen today fired on the British ship Amber, engaged in laying cables for the Eastern Telegraph Company off the African coast. The tribesmen discharged the hoisting of the British ensign, but the Amber was not damaged.

The Spanish gunboat Bonifaz later intervened, opening fire on the shore.

ELECTION MAY
BEGIN A NEW
ERA IN EGYPTIndependents Deciding Factor
in Result—Opposing
Groups Claim VictoryBy Special Cable
CAIRO, March 13.—With only six results still outstanding and six constituencies where there will be rebalancing, through none of the three candidates having obtained a clear majority, it ought to be a simple matter to say whether the Zaghlulists or anti-Zaghlulists carried the day, but actually the newspapers on both sides today claim victory.

The reason is that a large number of candidates who have secured election as independents are claimed by both sides. Thus the leading Government organ declares the Zaghlulists are in a minority of three, while, contrariwise, a Zaghlulist journal states that the Zaghlulists victories number 111 against a combined total of all others of 87.

Position of Independents
Actually it will be impossible to know what the position is until Parliament meets, since the independents most likely will throw in their lot with whichever group secures power. Which this will be at present is uncertain, for although constitutionally there is no doubt the King should ask Zaghlul to form a cabinet it is most likely, viewing the bitter hostility between the palace and Zaghlul, that the Constitution will practically count for very little during the next few weeks.

Every possible means will be employed to induce independents, and Zaghlulists also, to join the anti-Zaghlulist ranks, and the fact that Zia Pasha declared that in any event he intends to remain in office until the meeting of Parliament, gives the anti-Zaghlulist party members hope and incentive.

Official Pressure on Electors
Anyhow, the results of yesterday's polling certainly constitute the severest blow ever dealt at Zaghlul's hitherto unquestionable leadership of practically the whole Nation, and it may open a new political era in Egypt.

It would be untrue to say that yesterday's results accurately record the country's opinions, for extraordinary official pressure has been brought to bear on the electors in order to secure defeat of the Zaghlulists, but nevertheless, despite the dubiousness of the methods employed, the fact remains that five Zaghlulist ex-ministers, and many other prominent party members, have been defeated, and in Egypt results count, irrespective of the methods by which the results are achieved.

The Zaghlulists will now do everything possible to compel the Government to resign, while the Government will seek to remain in office and utilize every means to strengthen its position, and it is in this struggle the chief interest, next fortnight, will center.

PARLIAMENT'S WORK ENDED

BELFAST, March 13.—The first Parliament of Northern Ireland concluded its work this afternoon. A dissolution proclamation will be issued tomorrow.

CONNECTICUT CLERGY IS AIDING
MOVE FOR STRONGER DRY LAWPublic Sentiment Being Aroused in Support of Measure
Sponsored by Chief Justice Wheeler on Which
Hearing Will Be Held on April 14

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13 (Special).—With a public hearing on the proposed Connecticut Liquor Law scheduled for April 14, the ministers in the State are marshaling public sentiment behind the measure sponsored by George W. Wheeler, chief justice of the Connecticut Superior Court, and others, which would strengthen the prohibition enforcement code.

Many churches and individuals have written the Connecticut Federation of Churches and Hays M. Alcorn, state's attorney for Hartford County, expressing their approval of the measure and pledging support.

A campaign in support of the measure to close the loopholes of prohibition enforcement in Connecticut has been launched by the Bridgeport Episcopal Clerical Association. Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of the Episcopal Diocese has sent the following letter to Episcopal ministers in the State:

There has been of late a growing disregard of law. The Christian church ought to stand against lawlessness and for equal enforcement of law on rich and poor alike. To the menace of this evil, there has been prepared by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in collaboration with a committee of state's attorneys and attorneys of the State, a bill amending our present law in aid of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is desired that you make your people acquainted with the purpose and provisions of this bill, with a view to securing their endorsement and also a representation at the hearing before the Judiciary committee. Confident that you will not fail to recognize the importance of this matter, I commend it to your interest and action.

To counteract the growing disregard of law, there has been prepared by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in collaboration with a committee of state's attorneys and attorneys of the State, a bill amending our present law in aid of the Eighteenth Amendment.

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Mr. King Asks More Light
on Turkey Under KemalistsWILLIAM H. KING
Democratic Senator From UtahBRITISH DEBATE
DEFENSE ISSUESDominions Said to Look
More to United States for
Safety Than to BritainBy Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 13.—That while the defense of the British Isles has become chiefly aerial, that of the British overseas dominions remains primarily naval, with the result that these dominions have begun to look less to a mother country weakened by its added responsibilities and more to the United States for their safety, was one of the statements made in the air estimates debate in the House of Commons here last night.

The speaker was a Unionist member, Lieut.-Commr. C. D. Burney, who is always heard with respect where defense measures are concerned.

Another striking speech was from Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal member for Caithness, who urged an Imperial stockpiling for Great Britain's methods of defense, including some understanding with France regarding the strengths of the respective air striking forces.

At present, it transpired from a statement subsequently made by Sir Philip Sassoon, Air Undersecretary, France has 600 fighting airplanes for this purpose, while Great Britain's corresponding total is only 200.

Among the announcements made were that while only "limited" progress can be claimed for experiments with the helicopter to hovering airplanes' safe landing at any altitude in the dark or in fogs has advanced definitely toward a solution.

This, it appeared, was due to the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

State Department Record
Sought for Lausanne
Pact GuidanceSpecial from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 13.—A request that the State Department furnish certain information relative to conditions in Turkey was introduced in the form of a resolution in the Senate yesterday by W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah. The resolution was introduced in view of the Lausanne Treaty, which is due to be taken up when the Isle of Pines Treaty and the Warren nomination have been disposed of. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, It is incompatible with the dignity and interests of the United States to have diplomatic correspondence or relations with any Government which does not discharge its international obligations, and which does not protect the property of the United States and the lives and property of American nationals within its territory subject to its jurisdiction; and

Whereas, The so-called Kemal Government, claiming to be the de facto Government of Turkey, is seeking to be recognized by and to enter into diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States; and

Whereas, It has been charged that military forces under the command of said Kemal Government in September, 1922, willfully sacked and burned the greater part of the city of Smyrna, including the American Consulate, and the property of American nationals in said city; and

Whereas, The Consul General of the United States at Smyrna was an eyewitness to the sack and burning of Smyrna, and thereafter made a report to the State Department respecting the destruction of the American Consulate and of other American property in Smyrna; and

Whereas, Said report of the Consul General fixing the responsibility for the burning of the American Consulate and giving specifications as to outrages suffered by the American colony in Smyrna, and was not made public by the State Department;

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is required to forward to the Senate said report of the Consul General of the United States at Smyrna and other official reports relative to the burning of the American Consulate and the outrages suffered by the American colony in Smyrna in September, 1922, and further to report to the Senate whether the State Department has taken any action in regard to the sack and burning of Smyrna; now therefore, be it

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Resolved, That the Secretary of State

BILL BARS DRUG FOR MOTORISTS

Provides Same Penalties as Those for Driving While Intoxicated

Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, State Senator, has filed a bill with the Senate Clerk to include under the law punishing persons convicted of operating an automobile under the influence of liquor, persons operating under the influence of drugs. Mr. Wragg said he filed the bill as a result of a case in the Needham court. Since the law contained no provision for driving under the influence of drugs, a fine of \$50 was imposed for driving so as to endanger the public safety.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the bill which would amend the motor laws to include "subsequent offenses" in the penalty provided for drivers convicted of operating automobiles under the influence of liquor. The law now reads, "For a second offense of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor a person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years." Under the bill "subsequent offenses" will be included.

This bill would also substitute the word "operator" for "driver" where the law provides that "no person shall employ for hire as a chauffeur any person not licensed in accordance with this chapter." The bill also provides that a person whose license has been suspended or revoked and who "operates a motor vehicle during the period of such suspension or revocation" shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and for any subsequent offense by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than one year.

Further discussion until Monday was postponed on two attorneys' reports of the committee on public service. One provided for the increase in the salaries of officers of county penal institutions, and the other raised the salaries of registers of deeds in all counties except Dukes, Nantucket, and the southern district of Berkshire County.

MAINE LEGISLATURE HEARS GEN. LORD

Government Budget Director Points to Economies

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13.—Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget of the United States, addressed a joint session of the Legislature yesterday, dealing with the business of the Nation from a financial viewpoint.

"We came out of the war," said General Lord, "with a swollen expense account and a habit of thinking and spending in millions. We had acquired a greatly expanded public service, and we faced the necessity for immediate national economy."

"It was imperative that we curb at once the rising cost of government activities. As a result of this economy campaign in which we are engaged we can point to the Federal Government as an example of courageous retrenchment."

"While public expenditures, taxation and indebtedness by the smaller divisions of government in this country have been mounting higher and higher, the Federal Government has set an example of reduction in spending, reduction in taxation and reduction in indebtedness that can be followed with profit by our states, counties, cities and towns."

BOOK LIST FOR SMALL LIBRARIES DISCUSSED
HOLYOKE, Mass., March 13 (Special).—A selected list of books for small libraries formed the theme of the opening discussion at the mid-year meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club in the Second Congregational Church yesterday.

The afternoon session opened with a talk on "Best Thing in My Library This Year," to which numerous librarians responded, led by Charles R. Green of the Jones Library in Amherst.

Walter A. Dyer of Amherst gave an address on "The Vogue for Antiques and Its Literature." A list of books on antiques was compiled for the occasion and is available for distribution. Miss Alice A. Blanchard of Northampton, president of the club, presided. The election of officers will take place at the next meeting.

cellar! He thought it was a safe place for him! And she skipped along with a happy heart. "Where's Rena?" said Mother, as they sat down to luncheon, after a busy morning. "Who knows where Rena is?"

"I forgot you didn't know about it, dear," said Mother, rather anxiously. "A large stray cat got into the cellar the other night, and we don't appear able to get him out again. He sits and claws when we go near him, and won't let us touch him or do anything for him. I think I'll have to send for the S. P. C. A. to take him away. It's a shame," she went on, "that people should abandon their cats so! If there were a tax on cats, as there is on dogs, people would take better care of them, and there wouldn't be so many stray ones."

"What made him come into our cellar, Mother?" asked Irene. "I suppose he was chased and worried by something or somebody, and wanted a safe place to hide," said Mother. "I remember that cat well, she continued. "He was a handsome fellow! I think they called him 'Beauty.' But when the family moved away into an apartment where it wasn't convenient for them to have him, they just left him, without a thought, to fend for himself. He's been roaming around here for a year or more, looking thinner and more wretched every day. I really can't have it any longer. I'll send for the S. P. C. A. as soon as I get time."

"He came into our cellar, Mother, didn't he?" said little Irene, with a good-by kiss, as she started for school. "Who?" said Mother, quickly. "Oh! You mean the cat? Yes, he came into our cellar. I wish he hadn't!" she added ruefully.

"He came into our cellar!" said little Irene to herself, as she ran along to school. "He came into our cellar!"

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STUDENT COUNCIL OF SMITH ANNOUNCES ITS NEW OFFICERS



MISS CONSTANCE CHILTON
Chairman of Smith College Judicial Board.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 13 (Special).—Miss Martha Botsford, of Winona, Minn., will be the next president of the Student Government Association of Smith College, succeeding Miss Mary Wallace of Oak Park, Ill.

Miss Botsford will be the next president of the Student Government Association of Smith College, succeeding Miss Mary Wallace of Oak Park, Ill. She has been president of her house, and is now on the committee for junior promenade.

It has been the custom to hold the elections shortly before the spring vacation so that the officers elect may have opportunity to learn something of their responsibilities from the present incumbents before taking office at the beginning of the next term.

CHAMBER EXECUTIVES MEET IN WORCESTER
WORCESTER, Mass., March 13 (Special).—Executives of chambers of commerce of all the large New England cities gathered here today for the two-day quarterly meeting of the New England Association of Commercial Executives. The meeting opened with luncheon at the Bancroft Hotel with Roscoe Goddard, secretary of the Worcester Chamber, as host.

James A. McTibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber, with Denny B. Good and J. Paul Foster were the delegates from the Boston Chamber. During the meeting addresses will be made on "Community Chests—Their Hints and Misses," by Professor John C. Tracy of New Haven, Conn.; "The Public's Responsibilities for Carrying on Public Safety Measures," by W. Graham Cole of New York; "Distribution Costs," by Alvin E. Dodd of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; and "The Obligations and Responsibilities of a Chamber of Commerce Secretaryship," by F. D. E. Babcock, district manager of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C. and a former secretary of the Worcester Chamber.

BOWDOIN TO RECEIVE CLASS OF 48 MEMBERS
BRUNSWICK, Me., March 13.—President Sills of Bowdoin College has just received definite assurance that the Rev. William C. Pond of San Francisco, who graduated from Bowdoin 77 years ago in the class of 1848, will be present at the coming commencement, when the centennial of the class of 1925 will be celebrated.

Dr. Pond is a pioneer pastor of San Francisco. He had a romantic career in the early days after he had rounded the Horn 72 years ago. He did ministerial work in the famous gold camps and among the Chinese of San Francisco, and is one of the best known pastors among Chinese Christians of California.

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BRITISH DEBATE DEFENSE ISSUES



MISS MARTHA BOTSFORD
President of Smith College Student Government.

(Continued from Page 1)

success achieved by establishing a magnetic field at the airframe which enables airplanes to direct their course toward it from outside the range of searchlights' visibility.

British Navy Estimates for 1925-26 Show Increase
LONDON, March 13 (P).—The British Navy estimates for 1925-26 amount to £60,500,000, an increase over the current year of £4,700,000. Included in the total are two sums of £1,320,000 and £50,000, representing charges appearing for the first time in the navy votes, on account of the cost of the fleet's air arm and work done for the Navy at the Army experiment establishment at Shoeburyness.

A further sum of \$1,500,000 is due to uncontrollable causes, such as increases in wages and prices, and reduction in the quantities of surplus war stores available for use without replacement. These items account for considerably more than half the increase.

The estimates do not include provisions for the commencement of any new construction. The Admiralty's proposals for construction, says W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in an explanatory statement, form part of a program considered necessary during a period of several years in order to maintain the accepted standard of naval power, the chief feature of the program being replacement of cruisers which have become or are becoming obsolete.

Provision is made in the estimates for the resumption of work on development of the naval base at Singapore, this base being deemed a vital link in the chain of communication with the British dominions in the Pacific.

The Admiralty is greatly interested in the development of airship with a view to their possible value in naval reconnaissance at sea. The personnel of the fleet for 1925-26 is fixed at 102,675, an increase of 2175.

While the program does not include new construction, it provides for the completion of the cruisers Emerald and Enterprise, and the submarines L-26 and L-27, which the construction of the battleships Nelson and Rodney, the five cruisers of the Kent class, the mine layer Adventure, the destroyers Amazon and Ambuscade and submarine O-1 will be further advanced.

The British obligations under the Washington naval treaty regarding the scrapping of capital ships have been duly carried out, says the statement.

JOSEPH LEITER INDICTED
Indictments charging violation of the national prohibition law and the smuggling of liquor into the United States were returned by the federal grand jury yesterday in Boston against Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, and three of his employees. It is reported that the indictments are the result of an investigation into the recent reports of seizure by "hicksters" of \$50,000 worth of liquor from the cellar of the Leiter summer residence in the West Beach district of Beverly Farms.

ESTATE LEFT TO TOWN
Salem, Mass., March 13.—By the will of G. Everett Kelly of West Newbury, filed for probate here, the residue of his estate is left to the town of Hopkinton, N. H., to be held as a fund, the income to be used for maintenance of a public library or other educational purposes. There is no estimate of the size of the estate.

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SOVIET RECOGNITION. ISSUE FOR SPEAKERS

Open Forum to Follow Debate at Foreign Policy Meeting

Maurice G. Hindus, editor and lecturer, and the Rev. Edmund Walsh of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speakers on the subject of "Soviet Russia on the International Scene," at the luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, at the Copple-Plaza Hotel Saturday.

Although the bearing which Russian affairs will have upon world relations will be discussed, the speakers will deal specifically with the issue of possible recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States. Mr. Hindus has favored recognition. Dean Walsh has opposed this action.

Following these two addresses, Donald Stephens of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., Dr. Alvin Hamilton of Harvard, and James M. Landis, research fellow of the Harvard Law School, will lead an open discussion of the questions raised. Manley O. Hudson, Harvard law professor, will preside.

GREENHOUSE SHOWS AT M. A. C.
AMHERST, Mass., March 13 (Special).—A greenhouse show, featuring experiments in forcing American-grown and Dutch-grown bulbs, will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The experiment, provoked by the approach of Jan. 1, 1926, when Dutch bulbs will be banned from this country—adds one more set of conclusions to the controversy as to which are better, the American or Dutch-grown products. Evidence to date favors the raising of some varieties from American and some from European bulbs if the finest blossoms are desired.

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(Continued from Page 1)

designations for business and residential construction. In part, he said: "We all have that something in our make-up described in the little word 'Hope'; each individual hoping to better his or her condition and position in society, and as this is accomplished the first constructive movement is to purchase or build a home with proper environments and pleasing neighbors. The business man today demands a home secure from encroachments; and the city or town with a reputation for progressive and constructive regulation is where he locates."

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BUSSES HELD SUBJECT TO LOCAL REGULATION
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 12.—C. H. Beckwith, city solicitor, in an opinion to the local transportation board holds that bus lines such as those operating between Hartford, Conn., and Worcester, with stops here, are subject to regulation as interstate transportation.

He believes that interstate busses are not exempted from local regulations for public safety and protection by the recent Supreme Court decision. He believes that license for interstate business cannot be withheld for the sake of protecting existing transportation agencies such as trolley or steam railroads.

Roxbury Crossing Police Report Record Dry Day
No arrest for drunkenness appeared in the records of the Roxbury Crossing police station from 8 o'clock yesterday morning to 12 o'clock last night. A similar situation is not within the memory of any man now attached to that station.

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Musical Events—Theaters—Art News

The 'Ring' at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

THREE rich voices, the soprano of Mme. Larsen-Todsen, the tenor of Mr. Taucher, and the baritone of Mr. Schorr, were heard in a presentation of Wagner's "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon. Mellow and glowing orchestral tone, too, was heard. Mr. Bodanzky being the artist responsible for its balance and shading. Vocal and instrumental sound of the most interesting sort—what else does the Wagnerian problem demand for its solution? Nothing, unless it be a certain ingenious credence on the part of the performers with respect to the legends on which the libretto is built. For thoroughgoing interpretation there must be high musical skill and fine theatrical illusion. But the first requirement is probably all that can ordinarily be met at an opera house like the Metropolitan, which in artistic method is essentially Italian and in social predisposition frankly and necessarily American. A company from Germany was in town a couple of years ago, that comprehended the fairy-tale element of "Siegfried" perfectly, but that mastered the musical element very imperfectly. So the New York public has had opportunity to choose between the two things; and undoubtedly it conceives Wagner as first and last a composer and wants him set forth in his musical significance, or not at all. In any event, here was a house of engrossed and enchanted listeners, attending a special matinee devoted to the third opera in the "Ring" tetralogy. They heard a magnificent concert. They saw, if they bothered to notice, a purely formal and mechanistic drama.

A Great Musical Analysis

A great musical analysis, then, Mme. Larsen-Todsen gave of the role of Brünnhilde, Mr. Taucher of that of Siegfried, and Mr. Schorr of that of the Wanderer. A distinguished exposition Mr. Bodanzky, in turn, offered of the orchestral score. And what an inexhaustibly curious place this is, where the sword of Siegfried splits, where slays dragons and unknots the armor of sleeping beauties. And all done through ingenious combinations of melody and arrangements of tone color! Merely a vast descriptive sonata or program symphony, with the episodes illustrated on a stage! Now we have the composer falling back on the devices of Weber; now we have him against his will employing a pattern of Meyerbeer; now we have him recalling his own "Lohengrin"; now we have him mistaking "Siegfried" for "Meistersinger"; now we have him, as in the second half of the duet of Siegfried and Brünnhilde, gloriously and matchlessly in the mood of the immediate task.

"Götterdämmerung" is set to be done in the "Ring" series of matinees; and for good measure, "Meistersinger." An admirable enterprise on the part of the Metropolitan director, this special season, paralleled with the regular one, must be accounted. And the sound of Wagner does wear wonderfully well.

The State Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in the Town Hall, with Mr. Wachholder conducting and Miss Niemann, violinist, appearing as soloist. A number on the program which was performed with remarkable care and with brilliant results. The Beethoven "Sonata" overture No. 2. The solo number was the "Spanish Symphony" of Lalo. Mr. Wachholder provided a somewhat loud accompaniment in the first movement, at least, though the violinist played with a vigor of tone and a breadth of style that demanded ample supporting tone. The orchestra announces that it will give 20 concerts next season.

Mme. Lucilla de Vescevi, soprano, gave a recital in the Town Hall to-night, with Wilfred Pelletier as her accompanist. Her program consisted wholly of Italian songs in the "colera" school, including works by Respighi, Guarnini, Bianco, Casella, and Lualdi. Mme. de Vescevi does not affect so wide a range of vocal timbre and shading as the German song interpreters, nor so great a finish of vocal style as do the Italian opera sopranos. But she is evidently much interested in the modern cause, and she presents, like Guarnini's "Il gigante," Bianco's "Disperata," and Casella's "La danza" with skill and charm.

Kreiner and Bachaus, Edward Kreiner, violin player, and William Bachaus, pianist, gave a recital in the Town Hall on the evening of March 10, under the auspices of the Washington Heights Musical Club. On the program was the Hindemith sonata for viola and piano op. 11, No. 4; a compactly built work, in three short movements, played without pause. The music proved to be rather strictly made, the composer's modern tendencies considered, being somewhere between Brahms and Strauss in effect. The two instruments were

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song recital at the Town Hall on the evening of March 10, with Conrad V. Bos as her accompanist. She returned to the New York platform in beautiful voice, singing German works with an authority that could in no respect be denied. Music of Cornelius, Wolf, and other classic composers was presented in a manner that should, indeed, be described as standard. In explanation, it is enough to mention the presence in the house of a number of the first song recital artists of the day, taking, if not a vocal lesson, an object lesson.



Wilhelm Kienzl's New Opera

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Feb. 16. THE name of Wilhelm Kienzl remains inseparably linked with his first and most successful opera, "Der Evangelist." It was exactly 30 years ago that this work received its premiere at Berlin and achieved a popularity rivaled, in those days, only by Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Comparison with Mascagni is invited also by the fact that "Der Evangelist" remained the one outstanding success of its author. For 30 years past he has been producing music which is at all times melodious, in an effort to renew the success of his first opera by the constant employment of the same musical idiom: a strong note of lyricism which draws upon the resources of folk songs and which is apt to win the unsophisticated hearer by its apparent simplicity.

No surprising qualities, then, were to be expected in Kienzl's latest stage work, which the Staatsoper has just produced, entitled "Sanctissimus," a melodramatic allegory. This descriptive title conveys the nature of the piece, which is a mixture of pantomime and ballet with recitation. Neither the story nor the music poses any problems; the author is satisfied to place before his hearers an extremely well-scored piece of music on accompany a series of vivid, if rather unimportant events.

One admires the freshness of Kienzl's musical inspiration. And if the score lacks individuality one forgives its absence because of the touching quality of the plot, which may be regarded as a sort of human document. It depicts the sorrows of a musician who vainly seeks recognition in contact with nature. In embodying in his score a beautiful violin melody of Rameau, Kienzl was at once incautious and wise; it was dangerous to challenge comparison of his own music with the two lovely Gavottes from Rameau's ballet.

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"Puppets" in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 10. MELVYN THEATER, beginning March 9, 1925, Brock Pemberton presents "Puppets," a romantic melodrama by Frances Lightner. The cast:

Sandro Rubini..... Ralph J. Locke
Fruito Monte..... Fredric March
Michele Buri..... Michele Buri
Joe Moretti..... Frank McDonald
Mike..... Remo Bufano
Blanche..... Ascanio Spoladoro
Blanche..... Florence Kohlert
Frank Mohack..... Dwight Frye
Nicola Riccoboni..... Henry Gordon
Mamie O'Brien..... Elizabeth Taylor
Angela Smith..... Miriam Hopkins
A messenger..... Stanley Grand
Mcweeney..... Charles D. Brown
"Turkey" Abdullah..... Alexis M. Pollanov

The familiar story of the husband who goes to war, leaving his bride to be made love to by his rival, is given a setting in this play of the atmosphere of the behind-the-scenes life of a marionette theater. Here is one of the most interesting performances of the year and one of the most annoying. For two and a half acts the author holds us engrossed, in spite of her shifting character drawing, and prepares us for the "great moment"—and then a few minutes before the final curtain she throws away her play.

If "Puppets" succeeds in finding general public favor as the weeks go on it will be due, in the main, to what are commonly thought of as the external aspects of the production. Every dramatist or in embryo dramatist should see this performance if for no other reason than to learn the great dramatic value gained by giving a play a clearly defined atmosphere or locale. Brock Pemberton, who directed the play, has done a fine piece of work. It is the mood, tempo and atmosphere of his production that cements the interest in the play.

The shortcomings of "Puppets" are due to the sustained hardness in the author's drawing of the central figure of the Italian puppet-master soldier and to the acting of the role by C. Henry Gordon. Mr. Gordon is an earnest and excellent actor; but not suited to carrying the sympathy of this entire play against such baffling odds. Another defect is the

its production at the time: it appears that the mistrust of child composers was then, as now, deeply rooted, and the industry of their fathers no less pronounced than in our days. For Leopold Mozart, the boy's father, gave vent to his anger in his various letters to his friends, at what he considered a conspiracy against his son.

The opera has now been heard at Vienna at last (it was the first performance anywhere aside from a production given at Salzburg in 1789, and one heard at Karlsruhe only three years ago) and, with all due reverence to the great Mozart, frankness compels the statement that the verdict of his Viennese contemporaries was largely corroborated by the present generation. The little three-act opera must be regarded as a mere promise of Mozart's future genius, and as a work which would hardly be worth producing but for its historical interest. The production was conducted, with circumspection and authority, by Dirk Foch, and enlisted the services throughout of pupils from the State Academy of Music, both in the cast and in the orchestra. It was given under the auspices of that institute, in connection with the latter's transformation into a State High School of Music.

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collapse at the end of the play of the author's strongest character, the serpent-like piano player, so well acted by Dwight Frye.

Miriam Hopkins is appealing as the wife here and good performance of rather stereotyped parts are given by Ralph J. Locke, Fredric March, Michele Buri, Frank McDonald, Remo Bufano, Elizabeth Taylor, and Charles D. Brown.

Boston Art Notes

At Grace Horne's gallery on Stuart Street, Boston, there are shown some paintings by Jean-George Cornélius of Paris. Here is an artist whose active participation in the Great War affected his style fundamentally and turned him from the more apparent aspect of things to an interest in symbolism. It is in the subjects of ordinary association, fisherfolk and men who work in the outdoors that he infuses a profound significance. He links them up with the invisible aspect of things, discovering a poignant symbolism running through all their motions and activities.

The narrative aspect is important in M. Cornélius' work, but it does not interrupt the importance of technique and craftsmanship. The character of his subject matter is better expressed in a simple and rather direct style. There is no great distortion, although a certain exaggerated delineation helps to increase the intensity of feeling. He resorts to elaborated modeling only when it is necessary to enhance an idea. In color he adheres to a neutral tonality, allowing anything in the design to detract from the importance of the idea.

A group of paintings called "Ascension of the Ship" presents a fanciful idea in which the artist shows how emotion and enthusiasm can transmute one element to another. The ship is wafted by a movement, similar to that of the wave, out of the water into the air, and it does not seem inconsistent or opposed to the laws of gravity. M. Cornélius says in his announcement, "My aim is toward a silent conversation between the artist and passer-by, that the picture strike men's imagination, penetrate their thoughts and remain in their minds as a pictorial truth."

At the same gallery, there are the water colors by Thaid Flora Karavia, the Alexandrine artist who has brought across many fine sketches of the Near Eastern coast and landscape.

A group of Boston Artists on Newbury Street, there are shown paintings by John Sharman. Here is an artist who does not stir one with any spectacular or unique subject matter, but has a force in the very quiet of his manner and sentiment, a dignity and charm.

He does not resort to many details.

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or to a careful articulation, but allows his brush a certain abandon of feeling that carries it into interesting regions. He prefers to connote the shapes and character of things rather than resort to a photographic representation. The atmosphere of spring or autumn is made very clear in mere hints. Sometimes he simplifies to the point of coldness and abstraction.

In still-life the artist rises to his utmost heights in the informal painting of phlox and gladioli. He knows that flowers lose their natural charm when crowded and too carefully arranged. In portraiture, Mr. Sharman paints simple little folks in a naive manner that is adapted to their character.

In the upper gallery, water colors by Susan T. Bradley are being exhibited. This artist shows an extensive repertoire in a variety of subjects that are handled with freedom and conviction.

Los Angeles Awards for Landscape Art

LOS ANGELES, March 3.—The jury of selection for awards in the second annual exhibition held recently at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, by the Pacific Coast Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Artists, have announced the following awards:

Parks—First, Recreation Park at Long Beach, designed by Cook & Hall; second, William Land Park, Sacramento, by Frederick D. Evans.

Country Clubs—First, Green Bay, Orange County, by Cook & Hall.

Institutions—First, College of Agriculture, Davis, by John Gregg; second, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, by John Gregg.

Subdivisions—Level topography: first, Mission Beach, San Diego, by Cook & Hall; hilly topography: first, Bird Rock, San Diego, by Cook & Hall.

City Planning Awards—Park System of Santa Barbara, by Olmstead Bros.; civic center plan, by Cook & Hall and William Lee Woollett.

Residential Development (one acre or less)—First, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Young estate, Pasadena, by Helen Deuser; honorable mention to the Misses Davenport estate, Pasadena, by Helen Yoch. More than one acre: first, Mrs. Franklin Booth estate, Hollywood, by Charles G. Adams; second, H. Broline and Mrs. Mary Stewart estates, Montclair, by Florence Young. Honorable mention for two photographs of the estate of Mrs. G. W. Gates, Pasadena, by Florence Young, and for six photographs of the estate of Ben F. Meyer, Beverly Hills, by Paul G. Thielen.

The jury of selection was composed of Hugh Pomeroy, Emanuel T. Mische, H. Hawgood, F. Tollen Chamberlain, E. Wallace Neff and William H. Monroe.

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Exhibit by Indiana Painters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 10. IN THE rise of community efforts to support the arts, museums and dealers alike prophesy a change. The phenomenon is more evident in the west, especially in the middle west since an entire state, that of Indiana has assembled its painters. The movement began under the auspices of the Daughters of Indiana in Chicago who enlisted many men of the Indiana Society known as patrons of the arts, and has the encouragement of the Chicago Alumni Association of the Wabash, Indiana, Purdue, De Pauw universities, Earlham College and other educational institutions of the State. Members of these societies are to be found in all the cities and towns of Indiana, which after all borders the edge of Chicago on its Illinois boundary.

The result is that in response to a state-wide appeal, 250 pictures were sent by Indiana artists not only from their own studios but from Italy, France, Mexico, western states and eastern cities—from wherever they might be. It is strictly a popular affair, no dealers taking part, while the enthusiasm of community effort has sent the exhibition at the Marshall Field & Company galleries on the high road to success.

The honors bestowed upon T. C. Steele, the landscape painter, by the University of Indiana, were recognized at a dinner given him at which the president of the university was present. About two years ago, Mr. Steele was invited to leave his home, "The House of the Slinging Wind," in the hills of Brown County to take the chair of fine arts at Bloomington and to contribute himself to the cultured associations of the University.

Too many exhibitions are market places first of all. There is a just argument that the painter and sculptor need financial backing. At the same time, only an honest enjoyment of the arts and a recognition of their value in daily life will promote the creative arts. The community efforts, spectacular phenomena of neighborhood life, are instruments of appreciation.

At the "Hoosier Exhibition" landscapes were in the majority, unmistakably characteristic of the Michigan forests, the Duneland of Lake Michigan, and that happy country of all

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MATINEES Wed. and Sat.

IS ZAT SO?

Belmont 48th St. E. of M. Eves. 8:30
MATINEES Wed. and Sat. 2:30

BLANCHE BATES
IN "MRS. PARTBIDGE PRESENTS"

CENTURY Thes. 624-C P.W. Eves. 8:25
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THE LOVE SONG

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MATINEES Wed. and Sat.

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painters, Brown County. In composition, color and that indefinable re-creating in nature these paintings speak for themselves. Those artists overseas, sent strong canvases from Venice and Paris, and the residents in Santa Fe translated that desert world. Portrait painters such as Wayman Adams are nationally known as are a large group of the landscapists and painters of still life and genre. The varied interest of loan collections supplementing this personal representation made the occasion even more brilliant.

"The Butter and Egg Man," a new comedy by George S. Kaufman, will be produced in New York next season by Crosby Gaige. There will be a try-out of the play this spring.

AMUSEMENTS

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Three Editions Daily

BEGINNING March 30, 1925, *The Christian Science Monitor* will be published daily, except Sunday, in three editions,—to be known as the Atlantic Edition, the Central Edition, and the Pacific Edition. All will be published in Boston, as heretofore.

The Atlantic Edition will be sent to subscribers, and offered for sale at news stands and in Christian Science Reading Rooms, in the New England and the Atlantic Seaboard States of the U. S. A., Eastern Canada, Great Britain, Continental Europe, Africa, India, Australia, Western Asia, Central America, Eastern South America.

The Central Edition will be circulated in the Central States of the U. S. A., and the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Pacific Edition will be circulated in Pacific Coast and Mountain States of the U.S.A., British Columbia, Alberta, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, Mexico, Western South America, Eastern Asia.

News of general interest in identical form will appear in all the editions, together with the *Monitor's* regular feature pages.

It is believed this plan will give the *Monitor* an even greater value, for its subscribers in all parts of the world, than it has previously possessed. It has heretofore been necessary for an advertiser using the columns of *The Christian Science Monitor* to present his announcements to its entire circulation, even though he could not reasonably expect profitable patronage from readers at a distance. The *Monitor's* advertising rates have been based on its entire circulation.

Under this plan, advertisements will be accepted for publication in one edition, two editions, or all three editions, at proportionate rates. This is a new form of service to advertisers—one which has not previously been offered by any newspaper. It is a service long desired by the *Monitor's* local advertisers in many cities, and by manufacturers whose goods have a regional rather than a national distribution among the retail trade.

Any Advertising Office of The Christian Science Monitor will be glad to give full information regarding the adjusted advertising rates which will be in effect on and after March 30.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Stenciling Through Lace

STENCILS have been utilized in decoration for so many hundreds of years that one who studies the subject is always surprised that the work of stenciling has progressed so little. The Japanese have employed the same methods for a very long period, and their technique is the accepted one today in most work of this type. Through a study of the history of design, one learns that stencils were in common use among the ancient Egyptians and Romans, and the close resemblance between certain details in Egyptian and Assyrian ornamentation leads one to surmise that the Assyrians also knew of stencils. The fact that the Japanese drew the inspiration for their art from the Chinese makes it plausible that the Chinese have been acquainted with stenciling for centuries. The Italian and other painters of the Middle Ages frequently employed it.

In view of these facts and the universal use until now of patterns made of paper, cardboard or thin board, the discovery of a new medium, lace, for stencil patterns is decidedly interesting.

Lace stencils have a number of admirable qualities. It is, for instance, easy to take care of them. When not in use they can be attached to round sticks of wood and rolled up. They not only fail to deteriorate with constant service, but actually seem to improve. The lace stencil is made of round threads, therefore there are no sharp edges liable to blur if the brush contains too much paint.

Preparing the Lace Stencil. Stencils of this sort can be made of any kind of lace. The cheapest lace curtain, if its design is graceful and well proportioned, may be prepared as a stencil, and the decoration applied through it. Strips of lace that have become frail can be sewed together with the pattern matching. Curtain material costing 29 cents a yard has been used, and the effect is almost as graceful as when a quality costing \$3 a yard formed the pattern.

The first step in the preparation is to stretch a piece of lace curtain—the better—on a wooden frame, securely fastening it with tacks. Care must be taken in this procedure as it is important to stretch the material evenly for matching purposes, should the lace widths be required to fill a given space.

When the lace is all tacked on, a coat of shellac is applied, after laying the frame on a piece of paper, lace side down. Orange shellac with wood alcohol, three parts of orange shellac to one part of the wood alcohol, gives the best results. Stand the frame up and let the shellac dry. Then give the stencil a thin coat of paint over the shellac.

Use of the Lace Stencil. An unusual and attractive effect is obtained by applying the lace stencil patterns to walls in panels. A good plan for paneling a room is to allow an even border all around each stencil and to outline the stencil design with a straight line of black or brown, or whatever shade is needed by that particular apartment.

Bedsprings, borders for draperies and curtains, decorative cushions, lampshades, runners and even wearing apparel may be ornamented by stenciling through lace. Moreover, the same stencil can serve a variety of purposes. The full stencil may be used on a wall space. For a bedspread, or for draperies the effect is good if the border only is painted through. One edge lends itself attractively as a band across the bottom of curtains. Single motifs are interesting painted through to decorate chairs or tables to match any of the other stenciled articles.

The paint must be of the proper consistency or the work is ruined, and each is intended for a certain surface, so plans should be explained and the surface to be covered described to the merchant, whose advice will then be reliable.

The finer particle pigments used in wall finishes are superior, as they produce the good, hard surface essential to a good job of decorating. The paint should be stippled on. Stippling, contrary to common belief on the subject, does not produce a rough surface.

Before placing the lace stencil in position, it is advisable to cut long strips of wrapping paper two or three inches wide, and to place them around what will be the outer edge of the panel. These strips can be held in place by a few thumb tacks.

By this method, a clean, straight edge will be achieved. Then place the stencil in position, and secure it with a few thumb tacks. The shellacked stencil is firm, and in texture very much like wire screening. By tacking the stencil to the surface, the decorator will have both hands free for handling the colors.

When the colors are ready to use, do not dip the brush in. Procure the lid of a can or bucket, and dab a small quantity on the lid and work the brush in. Use a small round stippling brush, and apply the paint thinly.

If mistake is made, or for any reason it is desirable to remove the work, use turpentine on the paint while it is wet.

This craft, as well as all other forms of decoration, requires a certain amount of time and patience to produce the best results. It is advisable to experiment with the stencil and other materials before beginning any important piece of work. However, the details are easily mastered, and like results could not be obtained with as little effort and training in any other way.

The Art of the Lampshade

NO OTHER minor decorative accessory can make or mar the beauty of a room so readily as the lampshade. It can be an altogether charming addition to a room or it can be so commonplace that an effect otherwise good is spoiled.

To obtain perfect color harmony there is little other than red and yellow to choose from. But even certain shades of these colors do not always give ideal effects. The all too common crimson with its harsh strong color produces a kind of lurid gloom has a hardness in its shadows and an unpleasant irradiance in its lights that destroys all the beauty of flesh tints. Therefore, it is a color to avoid when purchasing or making shades. Real rose color is by no means a flattering medium for artificial light, but the several different shades, ranging from apricot to salmon, from puce to ashes of rose, produce some of the most exquisite effects possible.

There is hardly a yellow in existence that may not be blamelessly brought into service where lampshades are concerned. Strong orange should be avoided, as there are few occasions when it can be harmoniously used. Maize color is even less desirable. There are tones of amber and gold, of ivory or delicate depths of cream, which, when used judiciously, can be trusted to deal wonderfully with complexions and the like. Pink, carnation, green and white are delightful in floral patterns, while a scheme consisting of blue, vermilion and green on the usual light background are gorgeous, giving a room illuminated through their soft confusions of color an appearance of being a garden with garden hedges and with jeweled fountains.

Making Them at Home. The high cost of such shades makes it imperative that the housewife should consider either recovering old frames or inventing a new shade upon a fresh frame which may be had very cheaply from an ironmonger. To begin with, cover each section of the frame with white silk binding beginning at the junction of a wire and wrapping over and over until the whole is covered. The end is tied with cotton to prevent its unraveling. The upright wires should also be covered with the same material. A lining of white silk is then sewn securely inside the frame on to the binding paper, small stitches being used. Another covering of deep orange-colored silk should be sewn over this and the outside material needs to be of a color to harmonize with the decoration of the room, and must be stretched tightly from the lower rim to the top of the frame. This color combination gives the following desired results: In the daytime the shade blends with the walls; when the lamp is lighted the orange-colored middle layer casts a mellow light about the room as a whole, while the white lining reflects the proper light upon such things as are to be illuminated thoroughly.

A fringe of beads could be sewn around the lower edge utilizing some of the long brilliant glass ones, which can be had for a dollar or so a box. The ideal width for such a bead fringe is between five and six inches. Such a shade, worth a large price if bought in the shops and costing at most \$4 or \$5 to make, imparts a great degree of charm and comfort to any room.

For a gas pendant it is advisable to have the bottom rim of the frame at least two feet in diameter. In any case a small skimpy frame does not look so well as a large one.

Avoid Complicated Forms. Before buying lampshades have them lent upon approval, for the colors are liable to change under artificial light. Rose and pink both change; yellows lose their color almost entirely, while designs disappear and change with the vanishing and intensifying of colors.

Shades for every type of lighting fixture should be simple in outline and without undue and complicated trimming.

Shops show made-up wire frames intended for lampshades, weirdly and wonderfully curved and turreted, and the ambitious amateur decorator often makes the natural mistake of considering these frames worth while. This pitfall is avoided by keeping clearly in view the purpose for which a shade is intended.

It is a shade first, last, and always—and never a piece of millinery. Hence the simpler the outline and the truer the proportion to the base itself the better the shade, both practically and decoratively.

There is an excellent way of deciding on the exact size of shade for every lamp when shades may not be had upon approval. Cut a silhouette of stiff cardboard the exact diameter and height of the proposed shade and hold it across the fixture just as the shade will be. In this way the proper proportion to the room can be ascertained before either wire, frame or covering is started. There is no rule of thumb by which this proportion can be estimated, and nowhere is it more essential to have a proper relationship of sizes than between a lamp and its shade.

For the Dish Washer

A business woman who has her own apartment and does a bit of kitchenette cooking, finds that, for a watch bracelet, silk elastic, instead of the customary silk or metal ribbon, is very convenient and practical. While doing her bit of hurried work the watch need not be removed but may be pushed up on the arm, safe from all kitchen hazard.

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Six lovely, fragrant plants, planted in soft moss, all ready to grow and give you sweet flowers in two weeks. \$1.10 a lot. Money back guarantee. Mail order. ORIGINAL THREAD & NEEDLE SHOP, 647 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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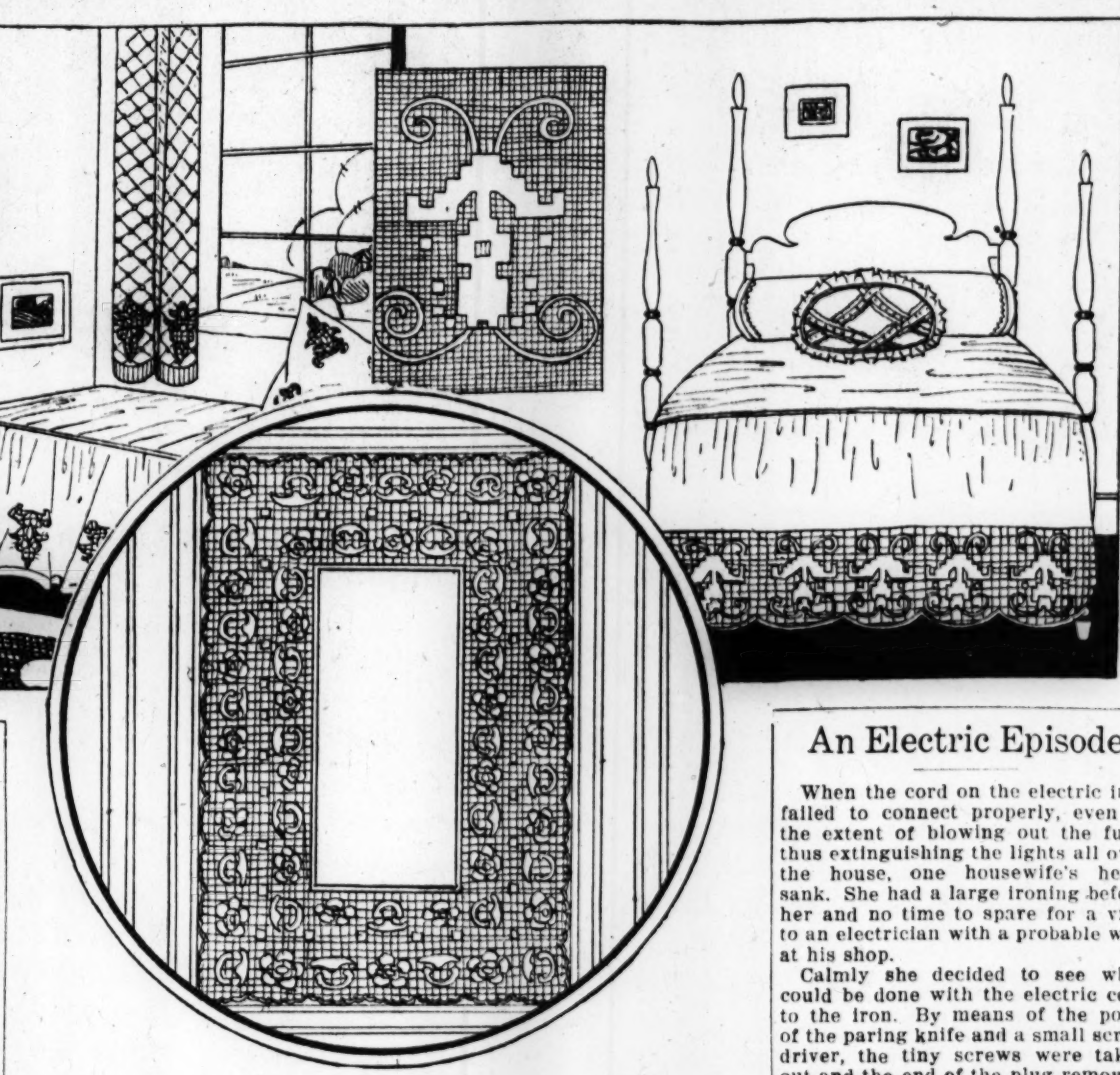
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Other articles that may be satisfactorily washed in the same way are, serge bloomers, woolen stockings, colored flannel suits that are soiled with mud and water, woolen sports coats, skirts and wrappers. Art serges in particular respond well to this method, as they are apt in ordinary washing to absorb soap, and refuse to release it in rinsing; dry-

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1½ cups granulated, ½ cup brown sugar, 2 heaping tablespoons BENDSOP'S COCOA, 1 tablespoon Karo, ½ cup cream, large lump of butter, ¼ teaspoon salt.
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Originality, Not Riches, Made This Home

A Special Correspondence
LONDON
WOMAN with a modest income wished to set up a home of her own in London. Although recently arrived from Australia, she was undaunted by the seeming scarcity of accommodation and high prices required in the metropolis, and taking her own time to select suitable quarters, she was at length offered at a very reasonable rent the lease of a three-roomed basement flat. The flat was situated in a good residential part of London and hitherto had been used for the storage of furniture. Although a first inspection revealed it as dirty and in disrepair the decision to accept it was made.

From the first the way was smoothed by unexpected gifts, and several pieces of useful furniture were lent to her by her new landlord, who was on the eve of departing for foreign countries and felt that in this way cherished pieces would be carefully housed during a long absence.

The new tenant soon got to work and after a thorough cleansing of walls, ceiling, and floors, the flat was ready for paint, a distemper, also painted dark oak together with the same shade of distemper for the walls throughout the flat, but further consideration carried the day in favor of variety, so she personally distempered the three rooms in differing colors.

Quaintness for the Front Room. The walls of the hall and the front room were treated with light buff distemper and the woodwork painted dark oak color with a matt surface. There being a substantial dresser at one end of the front room this was also painted dark oak together with the cavernous cupboards on either side of it. Later on a collection of quaint china, picked up while the tenant had been in France, adorned the dresser shelves. A Dutch kitchen effect was obtained by the use of check window-curtains and dresser frills, a plain wooden table, and some Windsor chairs. Good color prints in modest frames adorned the walls. A cozy bed settee served its dual purpose, and the lower shelf of one of the cupboards was removed enabling the latter to accommodate a small toilet jug and basin, while a mirror and a towel rail were fitted inside the cupboard door. The superfluous shelf was fixed in a corner of the room at a convenient height from the floor, coat hooks were screwed on the underside, and an attractive blue curtain hung from the front of it. The window-cupboard bookshelf.

Then the floor boards were stained a rich brown and one or two bright rugs laid here and there. Suggestions of tomato red, delphinium blue, and orange, enhanced the glowing attractiveness of this room. Finally the clumsy old coal fireplaces were covered in with a piece of sheet iron and a modern gas fire installed.

Wise Grouping Makes Pictures. In the long passage-like hall a portion of a superannuated wardrobe was cleverly contrived to look like an old chest. Over this was hung an oval mirror in a gilt frame, while a richly colored dish on a tall vase completed the picture. A pair of curtains divided the hall into two portions, front and back, when desired, serving to break up the somewhat bare effect of the scant furnishings. The flagged floor of the hall was entirely laid over with cooca-matting which formed the warm, hard-wearing covering.

In the small back room, the walls were distempered in pale primrose, the cream paintwork was fortunately in tolerable repair, and simply required another coat of cream enamel. Here a piece of felt carpet in sage-green was utilized with curtains of harmonious. The furniture included a small oak bedstead, an easy chair, a chest of drawers, and a three-and-a-half screen was placed around the bed, touches of jonquil-yellow and hyacinth-blue were points of brightness and a few sepia prints of homely interest helped to give character to the room. A hanging-upboard bookshelf was fitted up and this was the only room permitted a coal fire, for this is the home of a busy woman whose work keeps her away all day.

The Kitchen Department. The kitchen-scullery was perhaps the most attractive of the three rooms. The shelves and woodwork were painted white and outlined in black, with walls to correspond. Behind the miniature gas-cooker a sheet of black-and-white enameled tin was fixed, while all the taps were painted white. The flagged floor was red-oiled. The copper and sides of the sink were distempered like the walls. Window blinds of black-and-white potter's cambric possessed a quaint appeal, and a small folding table and white chair completed the equipment.

As the flat had previously been used for servants' quarters there was a good larder and other domestic offices.

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THE HOME FORUM

Gossip on an Old Almanac

THAT was a pert and lively reminder that I came across the other day, when I had rested it on my table. It was an old book, "The Nast's Illustrated Almanac for 1872." Harper and Brothers published it; and on the contents page I discovered such names and pseudonyms as John Hay, Mark Twain, Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, Josh Billings, Alfred Tennyson—though I doubt the poet took much pleasure in being there, represented by an extract from "The Beggar Maid," which had been illustrated and caricatured line by line by Nast—and some others that mean nothing to me, craftsmen of the pen whose work was ephemeral.

It was a time, unless my not too reliable memory for literary history is mistaken, when overseas authors might, and did, appear in American publications without being consulted in advance or remunerated after. Another eminent British writer also appeared as a contributor, his "seven ages of man" listed on the contents page as "Voyage of Life," by Shakespeare, and pictured in comic vein by the industrious and versatile Mr. Nast.

I do not know how many other almanacs may have been published at the same time, though there were certainly the "Old Farmers," a more serious publication that is still with us from season to season, and "The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge," which continued publication in Boston till into the sixties. Probably there were several. A contemporary observer in England has left the comment that peddlers might still be heard around Christmas time crying their "Almanacs for the ensuing year," although the long familiar street-cry had become less common as people more and more went to the bookshops for their almanacs.

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age on letters," I read with much personal interest in the past and grateful joy in the present. "Is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one half ounce or more, and two cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof." And when Mr. Nast illustrated the rates of postage, he mounted a postman, jockey fashion, on a big, smokestacked locomotive provided allegorically with legs like a horse and wings like a bird. But the makers of almanacs in their heyday would hardly have recognized this nineteenth century successor as one of the family.

There is material for a book, it seems to me, had the patience to dig it up, in the history of almanacs; or, more modestly, an interesting chapter in the unwritten history of popular literature. Quite a little digging has been done. There were manuscript almanacs before the invention of the printing press made possible a popular literature. The "dark ages" looked for light to the stars, and regarded seriously the "prognostications" of astrologers, so that the words "almanac" and "prognostications" were frequently coupled, and came on through the centuries hand in hand after printing had widely popularized the combination. So great was the demand for almanacs that, by the sixteenth century, almanac-making had become a profession, whose members called themselves "Philomaths," or "lovers of learning," and while skillful mathematicians expended patient accuracy on the astronomical tables, astrologers contributed deductions and prophecies from the behavior of the stars and planets. To this was added a varied miscellany—anything and everything to make an almanac more widely salable; and, as time went on, there were also satirical almanacs ridiculing the Philomaths.

In "Poor Richard's Almanac," Benjamin Franklin offered his public no prognostications, but substituted maxims and sayings that are still quoted; and which, indeed, I find treated as subject for mirthful criticism by Mark Twain in my old copy of "The Nast's Illustrated." "His maxims," wrote Mark Twain, "were full of animosity toward boys. Now, a boy cannot follow out a single natural instinct without tumbling over some of those everlasting aphorisms, and hearing from Franklin on the spot. If he buys two cents' worth of pea-nuts, his father says, 'Remember what Franklin has said, my son—A groat a day is a penny a year,' and the comfort is all gone out of those pea-nuts. If he does a virtuous action, he never gets anything for it, because 'virtue is its own reward.'" Mark Twain, it seems, highly respected Benjamin Franklin for the notable saying, "he had done for his country, making 'her young name to be honored in many lands as the mother of such a son.'" But little respect had he for "those pretentious maxims of his, which he worked up with a great show of originality out of truisms that had become wearisome platitudes as early as the dispersion from Babel."

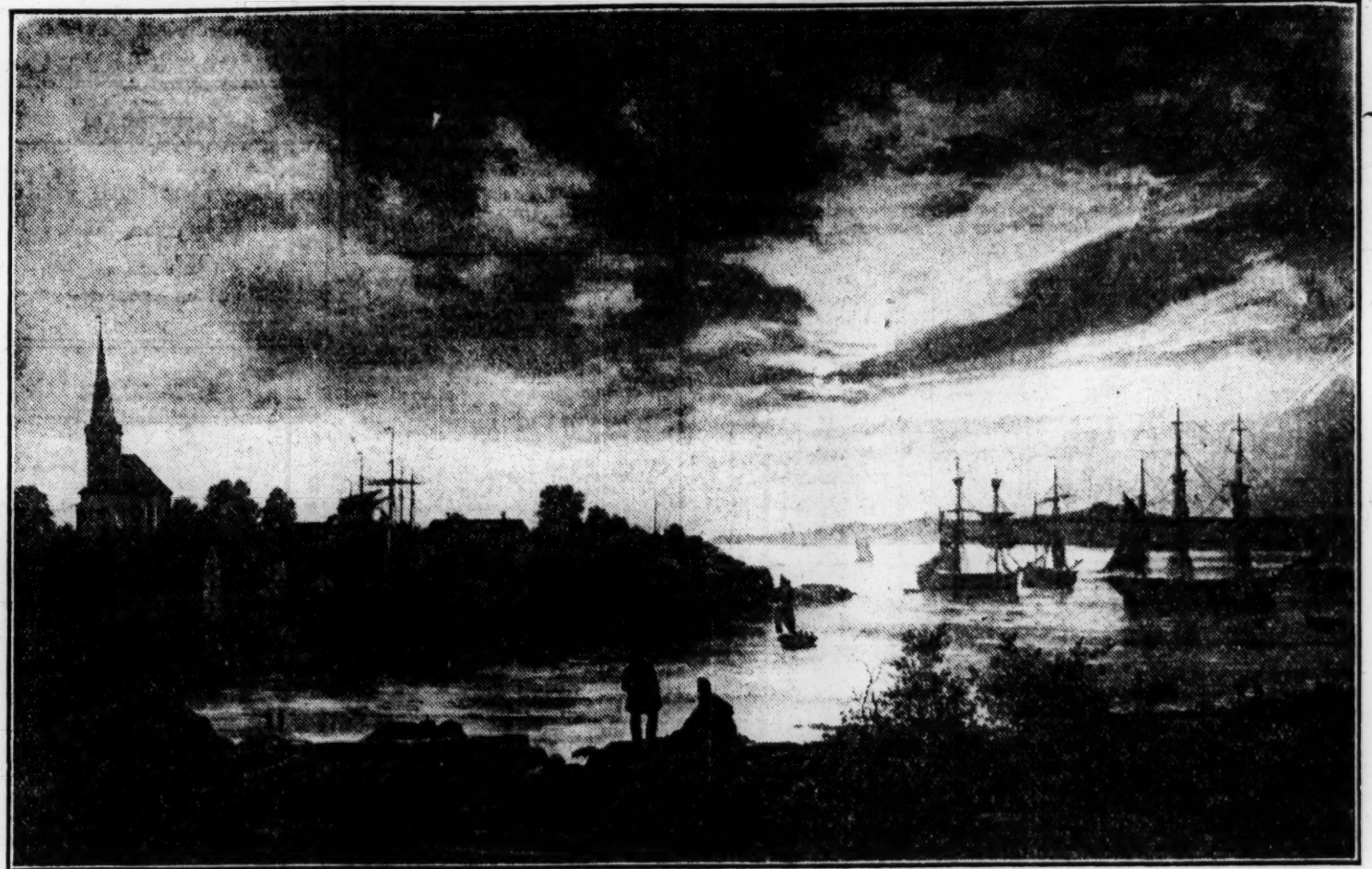
Cartoonist Nast was no astronomer, and left that part of the almanac to somebody who knew more about it, but I suspect he took especial pleasure in making pictures to illustrate the signs of the zodiac. I can believe, indeed, looking over these more than one hundred and thirty illustrations, that sometimes the task bored the artist and sometimes highly amused him. The picture, for example, of himself bowing deeply to Tennyson that preceded his series of illustrations for "The Beggar Maid" gave Mr. Nast, I imagine, some chuckling satisfaction; and the dandelion, he made Tennyson an excellent serious portrait.

The tall yellow hollyhocks stand, Still and straight, With their round blossoms spread open, In the quiet sunshine. And still is the old Roman wall, Rough with jagged bits of flint, And jutting stones, Old and craggy, Quite still in its antiquity. The pear-trees press their branches against it, And feeling it warm and kindly, The little pears ripen to yellow and red. They hang heavy, bursting with juice, Against the wall. So old, so still! The sky is still.

The clouds make no sound As they slide away Beyond the Cathedral Tower, To the river, And the sea. It is very quiet, Very sunny. The myrtle flowers stretch themselves in the sunshine, But make no sound. The roses push their little tendrils up, And climb higher and higher. In spots they have climbed over the wall. But they are very still. They do not seem to move. And the old wall carries them Without effort, and quietly Ripens and shields the vines and blossoms.

A bird in a plane-tree Sings a few notes, Cadenced and perfect. They weave into the silence. The Cathedral bell knocks. One, two, three, and again, And then again. It is a quiet sound, Calling to prayer. Hardly scattering the stillness. Only making it close more densely. The gardener picks ripe gooseberries For the Dean's supper tonight. It is very quiet. Very regulated and mellow. But the wall is old. It is known many days. It is a Roman wall. Left-over and forgotten. . . .

The Dean is in the Chapter House; He is reading the architect's bill For the completed restoration of the Cathedral. He will have ripe gooseberries for supper, And then he will walk up and down the path. By the wall, And admire the snapdragons and dahlias. Thinking how quiet and peaceful The garden is. The old wall will watch him, Very quietly and patiently it will watch. For the wall is old. It is a Roman wall. —Amy Lowell, in "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds."



Larvik in Moonlight. From a Painting by Johan Christian Dahl

Sarajevo Bazaar

Sarajevo bazaar is as purely of the Orient as one can imagine. This strange outlier of Moslem civilization has kept the appearance of the East with greater purity than has many a town of Turkey. Around an open space cluster the low booths which, though built of wood and with tiled roofs, preserve strangely the appearance of a collection of tents, as though the desert Arabs had newly unfolded their pavilions and were exhibiting their merchandise in the market of Baghdad or of Damascus. Each shop is just large enough for the proprietor to squat upon his haunches and converse with friend or client, provided that neither gesticulates too widely. . . .

The narrow passages, which divide one row of booths from another, have tended to become each sacred to a particular craft. Here is the street of leather workers . . . here are the wool shops, with matted long-fleeced in shreds of hours made linen with vivid products from the peasant looms; here is the alley of the copper-smiths, where the hammers on the ductile copper beat a rhythmic din out of the stills which they are making for the plum season; here is the section of the jewellers, who display in their glass cases fantastic examples of how ancient Oriental taste can be degraded into modern vulgarity; here, too, one may find the special Sarajevo craft of inlaying ebony with designs in a narrow drawing of silver or of aluminium; here are the fruit shops, with grapes and pears and berries; here the manufacturers of Rabat Lakoon and of Halva de Smyrne, that delectable almond sweetmeat, which has a queer taste of mastic varnish. . . .

The peasant men were handsome and wiry-looking fellows, dressed in shirts of home-made linen with collars which stood up to the ears, bordered with white crocheted lace, their wide elbow sleeves edged also with this effeminate decoration. Over this they wore sleeveless short-sleeved tunics, with black embroidery, trousers of rough homespun cloth fastened by many turns of coloured woven belts into the folds of which would be thrust large leather purses. The trousers were tucked into short socks, gaily embroidered, and the heeled leather shoes were sometimes made of elaborate leather plaiting and often coloured red. But many of the peasants had given up their picturesque footgear for boots, while all the richest peasant women had completed an elaborate and often jeweled native costume with a pair of shoes suitable for the London stage policeman. They were Westernizing from the feet upward. . . .

market, under the darkest shadow of the dwellings, a line of veiled women crouched with pieces of delicate embroidery displayed for sale across their knees. The finest work of this kind is today done in the harems, and the skill, precision, and patience of the Turkish woman embroiderer is unsurpassed anywhere in Europe; illustrating the curious result of specialization, for the Serbian peasant woman—a blood-sister to the Moslem, having the same features, coloring, and national type, only divided by religion and custom—is on the whole a coarse worker. The Serbian peasant women, on the other hand, excel in knitting and weaving, which, though rough, is often designed with an artistic sense much more remarkable than the taste of the Mussulmans. These women congregated in another corner of the place, displaying the gay colours of the belts, bags, socks, and other articles of woven material. A line of rickety shelters covered the bakers, who exhibit piles of flat dun-coloured loaves each about a foot in diameter, which are eagerly bought by the peasants as a variety from "the bread which mother makes." In the sunlight in the centre of the place a man has squatted down and has about him a collection of whistles, for the Serbian peasant only too cheerfully will sit

Here are a sufficient variety of pipes to satisfy the most exigent of smokers. A mere penny whistles to a fageolet with a trumpet end, but by Serbian custom one puts the trumpet shape against the lips. Here is a rustic recorder painted in gay stripes of red and yellow dye; here are double pipes like those upon which Greek recluses, upon which you can have the satisfaction of being melodist and accompanist at once, although each part is of necessity limited to but five notes. Around the pipe seller his clients squat upon their haunches, testing the quality of his wares by the little rills of a dorian melody. . . . Here is the lemonade seller, his sole stock-in-trade a bucket and two glasses. His bucket is filled with lemonade coloured pink, the glasses stand upon a large block of ice which is laid across the top of the bucket, melting into the lemonade. He carries in addition a jar, into which are stuck a number of long sticks supporting sugar cock-a-looms of . . . vermillion tint. Whenever he goes he is followed by a train of small boys with their eyes fixed longingly upon such unpurchasable delights; the West does not differ from the East in fundamental passions. —Jan and Cora Gordon, in "Two Jagabonds in the Balkans."

Mingled with this medley of picturesque dress were young women of today, Jewish, Orthodox Bosnians . . . travelling Czechs, and exiled Russians, all dressed in garish summer clothing, while now and again passed a Montenegrin woman clothed with her marvellous hair plaited around a small flat cap and clad in the long pale blue national mantle, until Sarajevo bazaar looked more like a revue stage setting than a normal scene in twentieth century Europe. . . .

GROWING up a poor fisherman's son in Bergen, in time becoming an artist painter of European renown, and filling a professorship at the Dresden Academy of Art; so reads the story of Johan Christian Dahl. Born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, his productive years as an artist coincide with the general awakening of a more national feeling and expression of art and literature in his homeland. Professor Dahl is generally alluded to as the "father" of the Norwegian national art of painting. Breaking away from the conventional formalism of the hyper-normative tendencies of his time, he so to say discovered the majestic beauty of Norwegian nature, and from his brush proceeded realistic, forceful paintings such as "Stugunost," "Haugsfossen," and the strikingly beautiful "Birchtree in Storm." . . .

Though he spent most of his time abroad, his love for his home country was not only expressed through the wholesome stimulus in his art, which he introduced, but also through his untiring work to broaden the understanding and love of art of all kinds, and in aiding to raise proper buildings to house objects of art. He also published a book on Norwegian medieval church buildings, or the so-called Stavkirker. . . .

The picture here reproduced is from the small town of Larvik, situated on the east coast of Norway. With its realistic detail of timber, piled on the shore, this picture in its day must have been considered quite radical as compared with the romantic school of painting, which had flourished in his homeland up to the time of Dahl's appearance as an artist. . . .

possession for ever as mortality can compass. The other part of the unfairness is more insidious. Thucydides implied, and imposed on too many of his successors the belief, that "mythical" is equivalent to untrue, that the best it can offer is amusement, the rhetorical triumph of an hour. The delight is not all. The ground of Strabo's depreciation, that the old sagas make no contribution to knowledge, no longer holds firm; they can tell much more than their own good story. This coming to be recognized more and more clearly. The whitening of time has brought in its revenge, and the historian of to-day goes to the tales discarded by his predecessor for a far from contemptible part of his material; folk-lore has become a historical science, and mythology is acknowledged to be instructive, if not literally true." — Janet Ruth Bacon, in "The Voyage of the Argonauts."

Conjury

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Where have I known it,—that old library.
Dark wainscoted, book lined, high walled, and still.
Where a content booklover feeds at will.
On books half musty with time's rosemary?

And ever on the ear the hull of rain,
Gray, steady downpour on the window-sill.
On through a timeless afternoon until
Night blots out all but the swish on the pane.
Like the far memory of a sometime self
On rainy days this settling comes to me:
Excursiveness in an old library,
Step ladder luring to the highest shelf.
Here to the snug accompaniment of rain,
I read and nod and browse and doze again.
Alice Lawry Gould.

Teaching of the Myth
"The Mythical" was excluded by Thucydides from the scheme of his history because he wished his work to be a possession for ever. He can be justified. It seemed to him that the aim of the historian should be a practical one, the provision for mankind of precedents which when history repeated itself, as it surely would, might serve as warnings or examples. The wonders of the dim past, the racy anecdotes with which Herodotus had enlivened his narrative, seemed to offer no such precedents; they had, as Strabo afterwards explained, "nothing to do with facts. For instance, if a man were to tell of the wanderings of Odysseus or Menelaus or Jason, he would not seem to make any contribution to knowledge, which is the aim of a practical man." Thus in the narrower sense Thucydides may have been right; but on a broader view he was doubly blind to the value of the mythical, doubly unfair to the material he rejected. . . .

Warnings and examples may be of more than one kind; they may affect the spirit of man as well as his practical behaviour. It is at least arguable that the Odyssey had a practical value; it has certainly a moral justification. "The days that make us happy make us wise," are not only a delight, but a lesson; courage, endurance, resource, generosity are exemplified in them and in the work of Herodotus as clearly as in the stricter narrative of the . . .

Paul on Mars' Hill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few experiences of the great Apostle to the Gentiles more strongly appeal to one's sense of the heroic than Paul's marvelous address to the men of Mars' Hill, or in the language of the Greeks, the Areopagus. His boldness and downright courage were, to say the least, extraordinary. Standing on the spot made famous by the greatest orators of Greece, and perhaps of all time; under the shadow of the Acropolis crowned by the most magnificent pagan temple ever erected, and within whose classic colonnades stood the resplendent statue of their favorite goddess; addressing an audience made up of a race which had produced the most careful logicians, the most skillful debaters, and the wisest philosophers the world had known—despite all these conditions, enough one would say to have quelled the stoutest heart,—Paul stood forth, and from the depths of his conviction uttered words comparable in their significance to the most profound utterances of his whole experience.

From the initial declaration that he had observed how superstitious were the Athenians, or how extremely religious, as recent translators have rendered the passage, Paul proceeded to unfold the oneness of God and man's relation to Him, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being," citing the fact that, as one of their own poets had declared, "we are also his offspring." He also predicted a coming day of judgment of the world in righteousness "by that man [Christ Jesus] . . . whereof he [God] hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." It is doubtful if any disciple of the Master ever set forth the cardinal facts of the Christian religion more succinctly, and withal, more convincingly: the oneness of God, man as God's offspring, the resurrection,—all in the space of a few brief verses. That the truth so bravely uttered found waiting hearts, we are assured, for it is stated that certain men joined him and became believers, among them Dionysius, member of the council, a woman named Damaris, and others. Paul thence journeyed to Corinth, and we hear no more of his speech on Mars' Hill.

The doctrine of the oneness of God must have come with startling effect to those worshippers of gods many, so many in fact that the religious rites of the Greeks had assumed great complexity. In view of this, how revolutionary must have been the declaration that there is but one God, "that made the world and all things therein," and that we are the "offspring" of this supreme Deity, who made all men brethren. . . .

Paul's understanding of the spiritual facts of creation must have enabled him to conceive of the universe as these fields are popular places of resort at every holiday-time; and you would not wonder, if you could see, or I properly describe, the charm of one particular stile, that it should be on such occasions, a crowded halting-place. Close by it is a deep, clear pond, reflecting in its dark-green depths the shadowy trees that bend over it to exclude the sun. The only place where its banks are shelving is on the side next to a rambling farm-yard, belonging to one of those old-world, gabled, black and white houses I named above, overlooking the field through which the public footpath leads. The porch of this farm-house is covered by a rose tree; and the little garden surrounding it is crowded with a medley of old-fashioned herbs and flowers . . . allowed to grow in scrambling and wild luxuriance. . . .

I do not know whether it was on a holiday granted by the masters, or a holiday seized in right of nature and her beneficent spirit-time by the workmen; but one afternoon—now ten or a dozen years ago—these fields were much thronged. . . . Groups of merry, and somewhat loud-talking girls, whose ages might range from twelve to twenty, came by with a buoyant spirit. They were most of them factory-girls, and wore the usual out-of-doors dress of that particular class of maidens—namely, a shawl, which at mid-day, or in fine weather, was allowed to be merely a shawl, but toward evening, or if the day were chilly, became a sort of Spanish mantilla or Scotch plaid, and was brought over the head and hung loosely down, or was pinned under the chin in no picturesque fashion. Their faces were not remarkable for beauty. . . . The only thing to strike a passer-by was an acuteness and intelligence of countenance which had often been noticed in a manufacturing population. . . .

There were also numbers of boys, or rather young men, rambling among these fields, ready to bandy jokes with any one and particularly ready to enter into conversation with the girls, who, however, held themselves aloof, not in a shy, but rather in an independent way, assuming an indifferent manner to the noisy wit or obstreperous compliments of the lads. Here and there came a sober, quiet couple, either whispering lovers, or husband and wife, as the case might be; and if the latter, they were seldom unaccompanied by an infant, carried for the most part by the father, while occasionally even three or four little toddlers have been carried or dragged thus far, in order that the whole family might enjoy the delicious May afternoon together. —Elizabeth C. Gaskell, in "Mary Barton."

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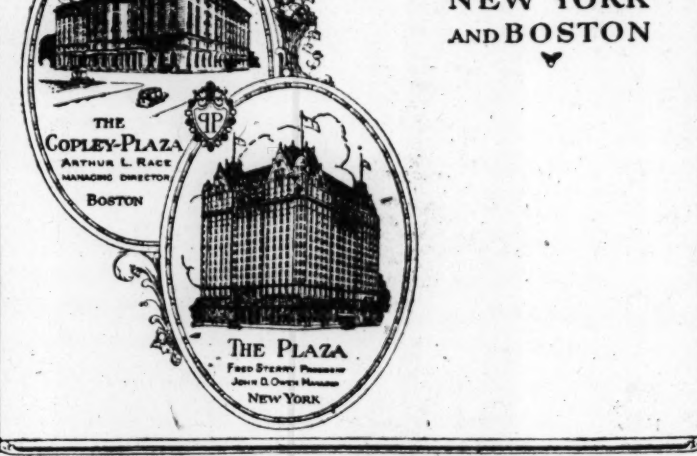
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MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Early Advance Followed by Profit Taking and Lower Prices

Stock prices displayed a firm undertone at the opening of today's New York market.

Buying orders were distributed over a wide list, but were particularly effective in rails, steel and equipment. Bullish operations were vigorously continued in the afternoon, and attained new 1925 peak prices at 8 1/2 and 4 1/2 respectively, while Crucible Steel and Frisco common each crept about a point higher.

Radio Corporation was again heavy, dropping 1 1/2 points.

Radio Corporation extended its loss to 2 points, and the New York market.

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Downward Trend Checked

Renewed selling pressure against American Woolen, which broke 3 points to 4 1/2, and St. Paul preferred, which slipped to 2 1/2, checked the general list around the end of the first hour.

General list broke 4 1/2 points from its early high of 8 1/2 to 4 1/2, while American Locomotive, Baldwin, Famous Players, Savage Arms, Western Pump and American Express were among the many issues to fall 1/2 to 1 point below yesterday's final figures.

A sudden demand for American Can, which carried it up 3 1/2 points to 18 1/2, and heavy buying of the New York Gas shares, which rose 1/2 point to 25 1/2, were among the factors that brought about a moderate recovery, which was still under way when the morning ended.

Call money remained at 4 per cent.

Demand for Railroad Bonds

A broadening demand for railroad bonds imparted a firm tone to today's bond trading, although some confusion and price movements were still in evidence.

Conflicting changes again marked dealings in the St. Paul group, the 4s of 1925 falling to 107 1/2, while the convertible 5s and 4 1/2s of 1932 advanced.

New York Central, Seaboard, Rock Island, New Haven, "Katy" and Chicago & Alton issues averaged gains of about a point.

Seaboard featured trading in the foreign division, rallying almost 2 points to a 1925 top price at 87 1/2. Liberty bonds displayed an easier tone.

SOUTHERN YARN MARKET IMPROVES

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 13.—The Southern Yarn market today is optimistic, says that during the last week the yarn market improved. Customers are showing more interest in prices, and inquiries for quantities are more frequent. Prices advanced 1/2 to 1 cent above the previous week. Spinners prices are firm.

Yarn prices Jan. 31 were about the same as Feb. 28, although New York spots have advanced 10 cents. Current quotations for permit to be placed plus waste, compared with yarn quotations less commission, account and freight, show on all counts a gain of 20 to 25 per cent. Spinners will evidently have to obtain a material advance over prevailing prices to manufacture yarn.

Spot cotton prices in the south are at an advance over New York. Some mills are experiencing difficulty in obtaining supplies from local sources. Indications are that material curtailment will be effective shortly unless business develops at remunerative prices.

DRY GOODS TRADE IS FAIRLY ACTIVE

Broadstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

Trade in dry goods is fairly active, particularly in lines of novelty to the textile, wearing apparel, and men's and women's furnishings, and is comparatively dull in lines of staple goods.

Prices in primary markets have held up and advanced, while demand in the goods market has continued restricted, and buying has been of conservative character.

Cotton goods trading is improving gradually. Fancy dress materials in cotton, silk and cotton mixtures are selling well. Washer fabrics are increasing in activity.

Gunbushes for fall are priced higher than the present spring level. Dress materials are dull after an active business earlier this season. Printed silks are meeting good demand.

Staple coolens and worsteds for men's and women's wear are in moderate demand. Women's garment manufacturers are doing somewhat better business late in the season.

Men's clothing manufacturers are but moderately busy. Wholesale millinery trade is active and of fair volume.

SEVERE BREAK IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 13.—Sensational breaks in price carried wheat today to \$1.21 a bushel. May delivery, before trading had begun in earnest, was followed by a sudden setback in price, owing to a sudden setback in value in the Liverpool market was coupled with the effect of widespread rumors beneficial to the wheat crop in this country.

Big supplies on ocean passage, as well as favorable weather for crops in Europe added to the selling pressure on the market here.

Chicago opening prices which ranged from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lower, with May 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 at 1 1/2, were followed by rapid further downturns but then something of a recovery after the market had touched 1 1/2 for May. Corn, oats and provisions all have owing to sympathy with the weakness of the wheat market.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

		Last		Sales		High		Low	
		Mar. 12		Mar. 13		Mar. 12		Mar. 13	
1000 Adv. Rtr.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Air Reduc.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Allied Ch.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Can.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Express	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Locom.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Metal	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Oil	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Pac.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Ry.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Steel	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Sugar	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. T. & E.	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Wool	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Zinc	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Coal	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Glass	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Paper	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Rubber	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Textile	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Leather	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Lumber	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Brick	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Cement	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Iron	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Steel	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Zinc	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Copper	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Nickel	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Lead	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Tin	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Silver	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Gold	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Platinum	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Palladium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Iridium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Rhodium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Osmium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Selenium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Tellurium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Vanadium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Chromium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
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1000 Am. Cobalt	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
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1000 Am. Tin	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Silver	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Gold	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Platinum	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Palladium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Iridium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	
1000 Am. Rhodium	100	98 1/2	100	98 1/2</					

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THREE or four room house or half double, furnished or partly furnished, by two adults; Christian Scientists preferred. Address R-14, care The Christian Science Monitor, 620 Van Ness Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

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BOSTON—To let furnished, 1 room, 1 bath, kitchenette, bath; \$50. Apt. 17, 9 Newbury St.

BROOKLYN—Will share newly furnished

room apartment near Church Ave. subway (business couple). Tel. Flatbush 9000. JONES.

CHICAGO—AUSTIN MANOR

Apartments \$70 month up; rooms \$14 week up, with bath. 512 N. Central Ave. Lake St. "L." Mansfield 1109.

HOTEL MARK TWIN

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Official hotel, new, beautifully furnished; room and bath \$2.50, or weekly rates. Hollywood Blvd. and Wilcox.

N. Y. C. Murray Hill District—Bright 3

room apartment in new building, Box 3132, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Handsome furnished eight room

corner apartment, near 42nd St., apt. 10, 42nd St., 1200 Broadway, 40 West End Ave.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—New modern apart-

ments, well furnished, convenient, close to In. LILLICAP APARTMENTS, 1240 17th St.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for rent,

30th floor, mornings \$25, evenings \$15 month, nicely furnished. Tel. 738. Tel. Longacre 8308.

STORES TO LET

LOS ANGELES—STORE FOR REPT. CORNER 4TH AND HILL. OWNER, HENRI 7402.

STUDIOS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Music studio for rent part time. Madison Avenue, Apartment 6. HANS.

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CHICAGO, Montrose, Lodge, near Winthrop Ave., near Sheridan and Wilson—A homey hotel, delightful environment for ladies and gentlemen; Christian Scientists preferred. Near lake, bus, surface, "L"; rooms with or without bath, also single room apartment; reasonable. Tel. 1281.

CHICAGO—Rooms with bath \$14 a week up

apartments \$70 month up; 312, 12th St. Central Ave. Lake St. "L." Mansfield 1109.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Widow's home

weekly rates \$2.50 to \$12; location invited. 2221 W. 8th St. "L." Mansfield 1109.

N. Y. C.—104 East 21st (Apt. 4)

Attractive, homey, sunny, quiet room available; excellent breakfast, bath, and bathroom; exclusive, absolutely 100%.

N. Y. C.—114th, 625 West (Apt. 41)

Nicely furnished; complete in detail; quiet, accessible, overlooking river; business adults; \$15.

N. Y. C.—200 Claremont Ave.—Single bed-

room, convenient, homey, near 100th St. Columbia Univ. 62th St. 100th St. 41.

N. Y. C.—234 W. 98th St.—Broadway-West

End—Large, cheerful, nicely furnished, accessible, overlooking river; business adults; \$15.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EVELYN LODGE—Charming all year residence, 25th down town New York City; sunny, outside rooms, lovely furnished; excellent chef and service; select, clean, very attractive; 16 years experience; Christian Scientists preferred. Single, \$20; double \$32 up. 71 Central Ave. St. George, N. Y.

LOS ANGELES—Home, atmosphere, good

location; diners served; homey, near 100th St. 100th St. 41.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—"EASTLAND"—De-

lightful home with attractive surroundings; new accommodations and excellent table. 704 Marquette St.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOARD and room by mother and son; Country Club district; part time; Tel. 101, 9225.

PASADENA, CALIF.—Quiet country home,

with an attendant, where one may work and study undisturbed. MISS ELLIOTT, 1230 N. 25th St., Los Angeles, 435. 100th St. 41.

PASADENA, CALIF.—"El Dorado"—A quiet

place for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. 101 S. Euclid Ave. Tel. 4110.

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AN UNUSUAL opportunity is offered to secure established employment agency with high grade clientele at reasonable cost. Room 412, 750 Broadway, New York City.

CHICAGO—For sale, home, bath, in

business district, equipped with all modern established business, good investment. Tel. 4241 24th or Avon 2823 X.

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Metropolitan 7078. Tucker 2802. NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU.

Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES

and HOMES; rapid, efficient; persons; we require employers' cooperation. 320-328 Longfellow Bldg. Los Angeles.

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PASADENA, CALIF.—Hiking parties for children and children's parties; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. 101, 9225.

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HEADED BAGS, Beaded Dresses, Gowns, repaired like new; new designs; tapestries; Paisley shawls, silk dresses, clothing repaired by expert hand. Tel. 101, 9225.

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Alhambra, Calif. 210 Van Auberg Bldg. Phone 2170. ELIA P. STILES.

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C. B. and Foreign Patents secured by J. M. MANUEL, 1000 Broadway, 300 West End Ave., Apt. 3 East, N. Y. C.

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HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING would like to change clientele. Academy Bldg., 300 West End Ave., Apt. 3 East, N. Y. C.

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EXCLUSIVE territories given parties able to make and install Window Patent (Covered) "Triple Sealed Tank" cheaper than competitors and absolutely satisfactory. TEL. 1834. 100th St. 41.

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HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY

RENEE DRYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Commercial Agency—Registration in person.

LOUISE C. HAIN, 220 W. 14th St., New York

City—Opportunity for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

FLORENCE SPENCER

Client and Executive Positions. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5650.

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601 Consolidated Bldg., Los Angeles, R.R. 5216. Office: 1000 Broadway, 300 West End Ave., Apt. 3 East, N. Y. C.

L. A. HOLLYWOOD EMPLOY. AGENCY

Room 205, 555 Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Your patronage solicited for room, cafe, hotel, domestic help.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—District organizers on salary and commission basis for big colonization project to operate in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. 507 Old Chamber Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, production department, must be good typist; varied, interesting work; experience not essential. MR. SCHWENCK, Room 2805, 180 West 142nd St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Capable, trustworthy woman; Protestant; general housework; must be experienced cook; good manager; family 2 adults; good home, 450 Maple Lane, Newkirk, Pa.

DETROIT—Young woman to assist in sup-

plying club dining room; experience necessary; interview requested. Box 61, The Christian Science Monitor, 425 Book Bldg., Detroit.

MIDDLE-AGED housekeeper for family of

2, \$15 per week. E. J. SHAW, 400 Rocky River Drive, Cleveland, O. 1442-218.

HELP WANTED

BROOKLINE—Man and wife wanted; Christian Scientists preferred; must be first-class cooks. Address: Box 721, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

SALARIED POSITIONS, \$2000 to \$25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, manufacturing, professional, manufacturing, financial, accounting, etc., all lines. Under-stand well, confidential, present connections, confidential correspondence service, not an employment agency. Established 1918. Send name and address. R. L. BAXTER, 100 BILLY, Inc., 72 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AM 44, good address, education, selling or executive position; Christian Scientists preferred; service will be appreciated. Box 270, Madison Avenue, New York City.

ANY LOCALITY in the U. S. A. am em-

ployed, 36 years of age, married, have filed position as postmaster, excellent credit, good references, experienced in all lines of correspondence and employment management, chief clerk, acting executive, and in all lines of business. Have been discharged as a reference. R. L. BAXTER, 100 BILLY, Inc., 72 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

COMPETENT general business and foreign

trade developer desires position New York or elsewhere. 20 years experience, practical knowledge domestic and international merchandise, excellent references. Address: Box 814, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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executive, experienced in office organization, creation of files, training of personnel, and in all lines of business. Excellent references. Address: Box 814, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1925

EDITORIALS

The funding of the British war debt to America has been the subject of so much misunderstanding that it is necessary to treat seriously criticism of it which might otherwise have been ignored. No less an authority than Sir Leo Chiozza Money has recently described this funding as "the most amazing war indemnity arranged in the history of the world." Sir Leo's contention is that loans made by one ally to another during the war were parts of the great effort common to all, and should therefore be wiped off. He brings forward two considerations in this connection. One is based on the allegation that the war effort of the United States, in respect to matters other than finance, was less than that of its chief allies. From this Sir Leo Chiozza Money deduces that the United States ought to shoulder the giant's share of the post-war monetary burden. The second point is that the British taxpayer at present is disproportionately weighted in this matter.

These arguments may or may not be well founded. In any case, however, they are applicable to the ultimate readjustment of war liabilities and cannot be held to justify unbusinesslike treatment of such liabilities so long as no such readjustment has taken place. It is pertinent also to point out that there is nothing either exceptional or unreasonable in the terms now in operation. That there is nothing exceptional is shown by Mr. Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons, on Feb. 17, when this British Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "I understand that Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland have funded their debts to the United States on the same terms as the funding of the British debt." That there is nothing unreasonable has been testified to by no less an authority than Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who, speaking in the House of Commons on Feb. 15, 1923, referred to the conditions as "the most advantageous terms that can be obtained for the taxpayer."

The matter has also another aspect. This was touched upon in a further public statement made subsequent to the settlement by Mr. Baldwin, when, speaking at Liverpool on March 5, 1923, he said, "As to the effect of the settlement of the American debt, I am convinced that our financial credit never stood higher in the world markets than it does today, and I believe it is of the most vital interest to our trade that that position at any cost should be maintained."

From this opinion there has been no wavering. Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, speaking for the British Government at Putney so lately as Feb. 18, 1924, said that "if either a man or a nation owed money, it is well that what was owed should be paid." This is the view not only of the British Government but also of the City of London. In a recent conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject, a banker in London said, "Britain is better off than if it had not agreed to pay." He continued:

Look at France, which has not included its war debts in its balance sheet. See how unstable has become its exchange. See the high loan interest it has to pay. See also the damage done to business there, owing to uncertainty as to whether loans can be renewed. Britain could afford such experiences less well than France, since London is still the financial center of the world. No shadow of doubt can therefore be allowed to fall upon British credit. The support given to this credit by the funding of the war debt has already brought reward in the stabilizing of sterling exchange and in the retention of trade.

It is true that the annual payment of £34,000,000 to the United States is a great burden upon the British taxpayer. It is true that the vast purchases of dollars which this payment involves tend to depress sterling exchange, since they are equivalent to the loss of a corresponding value in British exports which would otherwise pay for imports. It is true that it would be an immense relief if any general debt settlement could be agreed upon. It is emphatically not true, however, that it would have suited Great Britain to have postponed payment of its own liabilities in the hope of merging them in any international scheme.

Presiding at the last annual general meeting of Barclay's Bank in London, Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough claimed that Britain, despite its indebtedness to America, is still a creditor nation, since its citizens own a total of foreign investments which he estimated at £3,000,000,000, or more than three times the British debt to America. "This is not the same thing as if the British Government itself owned such investments. It means, nevertheless, that Britain as a unit is solvent and that its creditors will never be asked to accept less than is their due."

There is a moral as well as a material side to the matter. Speaking in Parliament on Feb. 16, 1923, Mr. Baldwin touched upon this when he claimed that Britain's settlement with America, assuring as it does "that one country at least stood by the sanctity of contracts and by its bond, might be some help to the countries of the world to face the difficulties in front of them instead of ignoring them or trying to slip round them." It is not by either slipping round liabilities or by crying out about their weight that the war debt question will ultimately be solved. Still less will solution be aided by comparisons between the national efforts of the various allies. Public opinion in such a matter can move only very slowly. With time and good will, however, a settlement fair to all the nations concerned must ultimately be achieved.

Those economists in countries other than the United States who may have endeavored to appraise the economic effects of prohibition in the domain of a friendly rival, as well as those sympathetic Americans who are seeking to make it appear that the morale of the producing classes is in danger of being broken down because of any pretended adherence to the now almost forgotten banner-cry of "No beer, no work!" would do well to heed the estimate recently made by Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce in Washington. Admittedly Mr. Hoover is in a position to estimate correctly the effects of prohibition upon

American industry. In an interview granted to a representative of the Monitor a day or two ago he unqualifiedly stated: "There can be no doubt of the economic benefits of prohibition. Viewing the temperance question only from this angle, prohibition has proved its case. I think increased temperance over the land is responsible for the enormously increased efficiency in production, which statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce show to have followed passage of the dry law."

Certainly the showing is one of which every true American should be justly proud. The estimates have not been carelessly made in an effort to establish some premeditated finding. All factors which have contributed to this increased efficiency have been taken into consideration. Thus when it is shown that America can supply each person with the same amount of commodities that he consumed ten years ago, and with a saving of the services of 2,000,000 persons whose time may be devoted to other work, other things besides prohibition have been considered. He pointed out, for instance, that there had been no increase in the number of farmers during the last ten years, and yet agriculture has increased its average exports from about 7,500,000 to 17,500,000 tons annually. This shows, according to his calculations, that the individual farmer has increased his efficiency in production from 15 to 20 per cent.

Let there be no confusion regarding the figures. It is not claimed that prohibition is entirely responsible for the splendid showing made. Improvements in labor-saving machinery, the more effective elimination of waste in industrial administration, and all other contributing factors, have been considered. The increase for which he finds prohibition responsible is over and above all these, showing an actual gain in commodities and service per capita of population.

In the face of such a showing it is difficult to imagine that any reasonably-minded citizen of the United States would think seriously of considering a return to former conditions. It is no small accomplishment thus to increase, in less than a decade, the productive efficiency of a nation of 110,000,000 free people. It is doubtful if a similar accomplishment has been recorded in the history of any nation at any period. And all this has been brought about even while tremendous waste continues through the lack of complete enforcement of the law. If the violations of the law are as frequent and as general as the advocates of modification and nullification would have one believe, this national efficiency can be still further tremendously increased by a more general observance, or a more thorough enforcement, of the law.

The testimony which Secretary Hoover offers can be verified, at least in some degree, by every employer of labor in the United States, as well as by every wage-earner and every wage-earner's wife and children. It is facts, and not mere theories, that are being considered. Perhaps the enemies of law enforcement will not become greatly enthused over the showing. They have not been disposed to look on the brighter side of the picture. Anyway, it is not their fault that the economic effects were not exactly contrary to what they are shown to be. The "No beer, no work!" slogan was not coined by the wage-earners or their wives.

Rightly or wrongly, M. Caillaux is looked upon by large sections of the French people as the supreme financier who is destined sooner or later to be called in to save France from the consequences of the unsound fiscal policy pursued from the early days of the war, throughout the period of peace-making, and even until this moment. It is useless to demand why a particular legend is woven about a particular man. It would lead to no result to analyze the belief in M. Caillaux. Suffice it that it exists, and whether it is well or ill-founded, it is a great asset to M. Caillaux in his attempt to return to power. It should also be of incalculable value to him, if once he returns to power.

The French, in such event, it is to be presumed, will accept his ordinances because they will accept his authority in financial matters, much more fully than they have accepted the authority of M. François Marsal, M. Doumer, M. de Lasteyrie and M. Clémentel. The public is conscious that a long succession of French financial ministers have made blunder after blunder. It will be willing to accept a man whom it regards as of altogether different caliber. Strangely enough, the position reminds one of the position in 1917, when everything appeared to be going wrong for France, when there was dissatisfaction on every side, and when there began, faintly at first but ever increasing in volume, a clamor for M. Clemenceau (the most terrible of the personal adversaries of M. Caillaux), as the unique Frenchman who could win the war.

Now a similar process is occurring in the case of M. Caillaux. The rumor of his return from political exile—as M. Clemenceau returned from virtual political exile—is growing in force every day. It must not be supposed that M. Caillaux stands as the representative of a narrow party; he is regarded as much bigger than that. In his discursive programme—as his initial speech was called—he carefully refrained from touching upon all those controversial subjects which have divided Frenchmen under the Herriot régime. He deliberately placed himself on a loftier plane.

He said practically nothing of any doctrinal character that would provoke the Opposition or pandar to whatever demagogic elements there may be in the Radical and Socialist parties. He must indeed, to a large extent, depend upon the Left, but he will do nothing to antagonize the Right. Most remarkable phenomenon of all, it is the Right which is hesitating whether it should not wholeheartedly adopt him. The "crise de confiance" which has brought about the uneasy financial situation in France is largely due to party strife and the reciprocal evocation of bugaboos. Things have gone too far for Mr. Herriot himself to calm political passions, but the Opposition has made it clear that under anybody else it would be prepared to help in a policy of appeasement.

This may, or may not, imply an early change of Government—that depends on too many factors to be predictable—but it is at any rate significant that M. Caillaux should appear to announce against a tax on capital and against the screwing up of the income tax. Thus he reassures the Right; and the Right, in spite of its old animosity, begins to look upon his advent with some favor.

The extremists of the Left even go so far as to declare that M. Caillaux is destined to become a sort of Fascist chief in France—to evolve as Signor Mussolini evolved. His project of a dictatorship in a document curiously called "the Rubicon," is remembered. This, however, is to proceed too far and too fast. If, and when, M. Caillaux takes office, it may be expected that, while remaining on good terms with the Bloc des Gauches, he will abandon the fight against the old Bloc National and will endeavor to work with all parties, forgetful of the past, in a new union of Frenchmen.

It was inevitable that there should be a definite reversal of that always-questionable policy of resorting, in the selection of capable persons to undertake a given piece of work, to those intelligence tests, so called, which often prove nothing more than the possession of some special faculty or sense. Convincing evidence of this reversal appears in the address recently delivered by President John Grier Hibben at the annual dinner of the Princeton Club of Washington. Dr. Hibben announced that in the future his university would seek, in the selection of students applying for matriculation, not alone those able to show the proper credits, but those who exhibit a "capacity to attain."

It has been decided at Princeton, according to the statements of its administrative chief, that the great need of today is capable leadership. "If we find," he says, "a boy who is deficient in this or that particular branch, but who has in his favor a career of leadership at school, a record of broad influence on his comrades, an outlook on life that distinguished him morally—that kind of a boy, despite his shortcomings, is the kind of a boy who is welcomed at Princeton. It is the kind we want and of which we mean to have more."

The departure from the stereotyped college rule is not experimental, merely. It would appear from Dr. Hibben's remarks. The selective process has been tested with sufficient thoroughness to convince those in authority at the university that it is sound. He cited an outstanding example which he reasonably assumed would prove his point. By it he sought to show that those who attain most are sometimes those who have failed to measure up to arbitrary tests provided for the mass or general student body. Surely that decision has been wisely reached. There is no unfulfilling formula by which human capabilities, when rightly directed, can be measured in advance. College training, when all is said and done, can accomplish little besides teaching the student how to think and reason for himself. And despite prescribed formulas and texts, it is impossible to teach all to think alike, even about the same things. The youth with vision, with the capacity to attain leadership, with tendencies to reach his own conclusions rather than to accept those already formulated for him, should not be asked to give way to those who have learned by rote the maxims and pronouncements of the elect. History provides no justification for limiting what might be called the natural development of man's higher faculties. It is those who have striven alone, and sometimes almost unaided, who have written their names in enduring characters on the great scroll.

The problem of proper selectivity in college entrances is a vital one in the United States today. In almost every great university it is found necessary to limit, by some more or less arbitrary process, the number of enrolled freshmen. The tendency is, perhaps too generally, to raise the standard of what are referred to as intelligence tests. The higher the markings of the individual applicant, the better his chances for entrance. But, as Dr. Hibben has pointed out, it seems there is another standard of excellence that should be applied, even if by some who have come with high scholastic records must be turned away. The need is not for a mere multiplication of intellectual excellencies, but for the rearing of those who are able, because they have learned to think aright, to achieve, in every line of activity, a helpful leadership of others.

Editorial Notes

Some resolutions passed by Mary Chilton Chapter, D. A. R., of Sioux Falls, S. D., merit commendation as calling attention to a situation in America which should be corrected. They read in part:

"Whereas, the cartoons of today are one of the potent factors in the development of thought and molding of character in the present and rising generation; and Whereas, many cartoons have depicted disregard for the laws of our country by especially featuring indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage;

Be it resolved, That we, the members of Mary Chilton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Sioux Falls, S. D., do register our protest against all cartoons whatsoever, tending to condone law violation, or the use of intoxicating liquors in any form contrary to, or in violation of, either the spirit or the letter of the law as set forth in the Eighteenth Amendment to our national Constitution.

Here is an Associated Press item from Dallas, Tex., quoted in Our Dumb Animals:

A Negro teamster was arrested here yesterday and fined \$10 for beating his team with a leather strap modeled after the "bat" used for flogging prisoners on state farms. The strap was given to the Negro by T. K. Irwin, Dallas legislator, with instruction to use it on his team.

"I just wanted to show that Dallas won't let an animal be treated like the Texas prisoners are," Irwin said.

The legislator is waging an active fight to have the "bat" abolished from the state penitentiary. He paid the Negro's bill.

One has every sympathy for Mr. Irwin's efforts, and it is to be hoped that he will accomplish his purpose. As to the justification of the means he chose, that is aside from the question. He has proved an almost unbelievable point, that the state prisoners in Texas have less redress against cruelty than the animals upon its highways.

Fords and the Muhammadan World

In all the discussion that has been about Henry Ford, who ever has considered him as the prime benefactor in this age of the Muhammadan world? And yet such is unquestionably the case.

For he has perhaps done more than any other individual to alleviate the thousand years of martyrdom which the Prophet laid upon Islam in the duty of pilgrimage. Every Moslem who is able must once in his life go to Mecca. Every Shiite Moslem (Islam is divided into two great bodies, Sunnites and Shiites) feels bound to visit, also, the cardinal shrines of his sect. The four holy cities of the Shiite Moslems are the unique feature of Mesopotamia.

Present-day millionaires endow libraries and colleges. Wealthy Moslems build caravanserais for pious pilgrims to Kerbela, Najaf, Kazimeln, and Samarra. To them the camel caravans crawl across the great deserts of Egypt and Arabia and Mesopotamia, and beyond from all the far-flung nations of Islam. Many months they must fare over sun-scorched sands. Sometimes hardly the half of a caravan survives to return home, and distress beyond description has been endured by countless thousands. This misery is now being relieved beyond measure by the automobile.

We motor from Bagdad down to Kerbela, returning at nightfall. Crossing the Tigris and the Euphrates, the Sacred Way borders the Arabian Desert. Of all Moslem pilgrimages the most touching is this Kerbela. It is venerated as a second Mecca. In Najaf the Rome of Shiite Islam, the Chief Mujtahid, pope of the sect, usually resides. But Kerbela is its Jerusalem.

The emotional heart of Islam throbs here in the place of martyrdom of its best beloved saint, Hoseyn. He was the grandson of Muhammad, Fatima, the Prophet's favorite daughter, was his mother, and the Caliph Ali. The Shiites regard Ali and his descendants, known as the Twelve Imams, as Muhammad's true successors. Hoseyn's tragic story is re-enacted yearly in the celebrated Moslem Passion Play.

The tenth of Muharram, on which it is given wherever there are Shiites, is Islam's Good Friday. A quarter of a million pilgrims, more or less, annually make the pilgrimage to Hoseyn's shrine at Kerbela.

The strangest sight along this ancient pilgrim way is the caravan of the silent. The heart's desire of the Shiite is to rest at last in the sanctified soil of Kerbela or, forty odd miles beyond in the Wadi el Salaam (Vale of Peace) at Najaf. For ages pilgrims by the thousands every year have crossed the deserts in wooden cradles slung on either side of mule or camel. But those we pass are strapped at the rear of motorcars.

The Arab commandant of police, Muhammad Salih, tall and fair-skinned as an Englishman, receives us in Kerbela. From his house we look down upon the majestic dome of Hoseyn's temple. Gold-plated dome and minarets shimmer in mirage-like beauty above the sands that stretch to Mecca-ward. Across these legendary sands had come Hoseyn and his horsemen, to be betrayed, tragically cut off from water, and finally put an end to by his rival for the Caliphate.

No Christian or Jew may live within Kerbela's walls. Muhammad Salih, with the fine hospitality of his race, seeks to put us at ease within his own. Naively he assures us: "I was educated in Constantinople, and know there is one God above us all." He further attests his cosmopolitan training by apology for the absence of his wife, here in the city hallowed by Fatima's son one would expect womanhood to be exalted. But temporary marriages degrade it.

The Shiite woman may contract any number. No shame rests upon the children, though they are usually designated by a single surname. As a Sunnite, Muhammad Salih would abhor this Shiite custom. Perhaps partly for that reason he keeps his wife in Bagdad. Since the advent of the automobile on the desert, or can easily run up for the week-end. Bagdad Government offices close

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, March 13

"The dominant issues in the world today are peace or concealed war," said Mr. Stanley Baldwin at Leeds last night. "Our greatest difficulty in the past and even today in bringing back that essential confidence to Europe." Mr. Baldwin continued, "Is the creation of an atmosphere in which forces hitherto hostile can be brought to negotiate amicably. What is true of Europe is true of England. Should we not make an effort to have our homes in the sunshine of industrial peace and progress rather than where the clouds are dark and the storms beat?"

The House of Commons is a very different place today from what it was a year ago. Every member felt that a crisis might arise at any moment. Excitement was roused by the smallest motions. An atmosphere of alertness permeated every question raised. Nobody knew what wind might suddenly arise to blow a minority government out. Now everyone except a few Clydesiders is calm. The Conservatives are so firmly in office that it is not worth while to get excited about anything. A Clydesider shouting at the Government is an altogether minor incident. It occurs not infrequently and is regrettable, but that is all. Business, nevertheless, is getting done as seldom before.

In spite of the "caveat" put in by G. H. Drummond, a descendant of the family of de Vere, which used to hold the title of Earl of Oxford, H. R. Asquith has been seated in the House of Lords as Earl of Oxford and Asquith. Mr. Drummond would not have Mr. Asquith seated there, to say that as "their-general" and representative of Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last Earl, he was much perturbed by his intention to take this ancient and much-sought-after title. However, the College of Heralds, whose business it is to pass on these delicate matters, did not sustain the objection, but as a precaution ruled that the name Asquith be added to Oxford. So now we have an Earl of Oxford and Asquith. Another title of the same dualistic order is that of Lord Oranmore and Browne.

Waterloo Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral have received between them a lot of space in the daily press. In spite of the fact that a committee of experts has pronounced on the impossibility of repairing or underpinning the bridge, the chorus of those who want somehow to keep "Kennie's masterpiece" continues unabated. And, too, pours in on the subject of St. Paul's. The committee in this case, which has been sitting since 1921 and which ought to know something about the matter, has pronounced in favor of a continuance of the "grouting" with liquid cement into the great piers which support the dome, supplemented with metal bands round the columns. The appeal for funds launched by The Times has, up to now, resulted in a sum of over £238,000 being subscribed.

The cross-word puzzle craze has produced many curious developments. Librarians are getting worried because their dictionaries and encyclopedias are so much in request that their bindings are getting worn out. Lending libraries say that the number of ordinary reading books taken out has sensibly decreased, while the book sales departments have done well with the tremendously increased sales of cheap dictionaries and encyclopedias. Included with these is the Thesaurus, which, almost unobtainable at second-hand bookshops, will probably find its way to them in plenty as soon as the craze goes the way of all crazes and disappears. But at present it is in very full swing. Strap-hangers of buses and tubes knit their brows to find animals of four legs beginning with a B, and parents are pestered with similar questions by their children.

Though somewhat scattered, the Piccadilly flower sellers, so lately dispossessed of their traditional pitch, around the Piccadilly Circus fountain, seem satisfied. It is largely due to the assistance of Mrs. Pennington Bickford, the wife of the rector of St. Clement Danes, that the sellers have been able to find alternative pitches. Four of the "girls" have taken up positions on the "island" at Piccadilly Circus, two more at the London Pavilion and two more in Leicester Square. The Duke of Westminster has given permission for two of the flower sellers to take up pitches in Hereford Gardens, Oxford Street, where, it is understood, the Duke will erect, at his own expense, a shelter for them. Attempts by those who advocate a brighter Trafalgar Square to persuade

every week for three days—Friday for the Moslems, Saturday for the Jews, Sunday for the Christians. The week-end is quite a feature of life in the City of the Caliphs.

In spite of outer contacts, Kerbela's walls shut in the remote heart of Asia. The colorful glamour of Persia comes into vivid contrast with the austerity of vast sand-plateaus. The blissful city's inhabitants are mostly Persians, and it is the desert mart for northern Arabia. In the narrow bazaars, vaulted over to shut out the burning sun, each tiny booth frames a squatting merchant, postured like a Persian miniature.

Sunbeams aslant in the dusky ways fall upon Bedouin horsemen, picturesque pilgrims from Africa and India and Afghanistan. The bazaars tangle themselves about the great tomb-mosque. Vistas are closed by the gorgeous pile of gold and turquoise, whose lustrous blue tiles flower in enameled roses of delicate, brilliant pink. Heavy gilded chains at the threshold bar from profane footfall the interior with its fabulous treasure stores of gold and jewels.

Symbols of the faith are everywhere: those rosaries of semiprecious stones on which the Shiites constantly finger the divine names in the intervals of conversation; torbans or small caps of holy Kerbela earth on which they press their foreheads at prayer; shrouds stamped with verses from the Koran. Subtle undercurrents of fanatical hostility to the Kafir (unbeliever) one senses in these dim ways—something strangely disturbing.

We are glad to ascend to a housetop. From terraced roof we step into a long, narrow room. Three windows and the door open from one side. The room is bare save for a divan which runs around the four walls. Oriental rugs strewn floor and divan, rugs drape back, curtainless, at door and windows. A troop of Arab boys bear in trays on which are Persian and Arabian sweets, cool sherbets.

The Shiite defies himself by eating, with the infidel, so our Persian host sits apart, a slick-clad and turbaned figure, blue eyes smiling above a white beard. It is the hour of the mid-afternoon prayer. The muezzins call to the faithful from all the minarets. Far below the echo seems to grow into the wailing cry of the pilgrim multitudes that at the festival of Muharram surge through the Holy City.

One pictures the Passion Play on the night of its dramatic height: processions of flagellants, half-naked, a sea of flaring torches; the hier of Hoseyn borne aloft into the semidarkness, wild chanting; the boom of the big Muharram drums from all over the city.

The voice of our host drifts across the mournful pageant of twelve centuries: "The automobile," he says, "has made great changes in Kerbela. Formerly pilgrims, with their trains of camels and serving men, weary with the endless marches of the desert, remained a month. Now they come in their motor cars, pay their devotions, buy their torbans and shrouds, and in a few days are gone. The khans are not overworked. The city is cleaner. Trade is brisker."

The motorcars whirr one in half an hour from Bagdad to Kazimeln, third of Mesopotamia's pilgrimage centers, where the seventh and ninth Imams repose in golden and colorfully tiled magnificence. Samarra, the fourth, is reached overnight by the train that runs north from Bagdad. To Samarra the son of Harun-al-Rashid removed his capital and court from Bagdad and seven Abbaside Caliphs reigned there in fabulous splendor. Seen against the flushing dawn, Samarra rises like a city of the Apocalypse.

Beneath its walls flows the Tigris, a river of glass; the desert sweeps about them; overtopping them, domes and minarets gleam palely gold.

To reach the mystic city one crosses the strip of desert between the station and the Tigris in a Ford. And here again the wayward pilgrims say, "Al Hamdulillah!" ("Praise be to Allah!") for the automobile.

An electrical alarm has recently been invented which would seem capable of wide application. Unlike most alarms, it depends on the breaking of a circuit to start it working. Any attempt to interfere with it causes a bell to ring, and if the wires are cut or short-circuited it acts just the same. Adapted to motorcars, in the event of the lighting circuit failing, auxiliary apparatus is automatically switched on. If an owner leaves his car, any attempt to start up the engine causes the horn to sound.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain free judge of their suitability, and he is not bound to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

"Tolstoy on Art"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am grateful for the appreciative review of my book, "Tolstoy on Art," in your issue of Feb. 4, but may I be allowed to clear up one point on which, it seems to me, your reviewer misconceives Tolstoy's intention?

He speaks of Tolstoy's "determination to make of the commoner a criterion," and adds that "it is the point of universality that rouses most antagonism, for, as interpreted by Tolstoy, it connotes comprehensibility by average mankind. It seems to many too much a lowering of standards to popular comprehension, rather than a firm maintenance of lofty standards, which shall compel a corresponding rise in popular appreciation."

What Tolstoy really says is, that art is the intentional transmission of feeling from the artist to other people by external signs (arrangement of words, sounds, movements, lines, colors, etc.) so that the recipient shares the author's feelings and is moved by them.

Now if this be so, it follows that the artist must succeed in "infecting" others (to use Tolstoy's word), or he has failed to do his job. In fact, as Tolstoy points out, Homer's poems moved the men of that time who were less educated than present-day agricultural laborers, and the Gospel parables and various folk-tales and songs have influenced young and old in many ages and in many lands—which indicates their excellence.

AYLMER MAUDE.
Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex, Eng.

Establishing Closer National Bonds

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few winters ago, when coal deliveries to cities of the New England states were insufficient to meet the urgent demand, eastern Canadian cities were meeting in even greater need of fuel than the New England cities. Notwithstanding this fact, the attitude of the New England people, as reflected in the press, was strongly in favor of an embargo on fuel to Canada, that the American people might be satisfied without regard to the distress of the Canadians.

Had the Canadian cities been within the boundary of the forty-eight American commonwealths, not even a thought would have been forthcoming in any wise adverse to the Canadian welfare.

At that time what a wonderful thing it would have been for the kindred peoples to have sought by what means they could promote one another's welfare, even though each was more or less in distress and though some inconvenience should attend their action.

It may be hoped that, with the opening of the United States Trade Commissioners' office at Ottawa, Ont., to bring about a truer understanding between Canada and the United States, a closer bond of union will be established between the two peoples.

Elgin, Ill. V. H. P.

Increased Efficiency in Production

broken down because of any pretended adherence to the now almost forgotten banner-cry of "No beer, no work!" would do well to heed the estimate recently made by Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce in Washington. Admittedly Mr. Hoover is in a position to estimate correctly the effects of prohibition upon